OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

ANNEXES

Volume II

(of two volumes)

AGENDA ITEMS 91-157
15 September-23 December 1992,
19 January, 11 February, 16 March,
8, 15, 20 and 29 April, 6, 10 and 28 May,
15, 22 and 25 June, 28 July, 17 August
and 14-17 and 20 September 1993

UNITED NATIONS

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15 SEPTEMBER - 23 DECEMBER 1992,
19 JANUARY, 11 FEBRUARY, 16 MARCH,
8, 15, 20 AND 29 APRIL, 6, 10 AND 28 MAY,
15, 22 AND 25 JUNE, 28 JULY, 17 AUGUST
AND 14-17 AND 20 SEPTEMBER 1993

UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1994

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

ANNEXES OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

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3.	Credentials of representatives to the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly:
	(*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
	(*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee.
7.	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.
8.	Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee.
10.	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.
12.	Report of the Economic and Social Council.[a]
14.	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
15.	Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:
	(*a*) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;
	(*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council;
	(*c*) Election of a member of the International Court of Justice.
16.	Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:
	(*a*) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;
	(*b*) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination;
	(*c*) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme;
	(*d*) Election of a member of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
	(*e*) Election of a member of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.
17.	Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:
	(*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
	(*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;
	(*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;
	(*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;
	(*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
	(*f*) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission;
	(*g*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;
	(*h*) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit;
	(*i*) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
	(*j*) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee;
	(*k*) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme.
18.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.[b]
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20.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee.
21.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

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Agenda item	*Title*
22.	The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti.
23.	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte.
24.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System.
25.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.
26.	Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic.
27.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.
29.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States.
30.	Question of Palestine.
31.	Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly.
32.	Law of the sea.
33.	Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa.[c]
34.	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.[c]
35.	The situation in the Middle East.
36.	The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development.
37.	Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations.
39.	Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba.
40.	Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council.
49.	Reduction of military budgets.[d]
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51.	Science and technology for disarmament.[d]
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53.	Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water.[d]
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57.	Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.[d]
58.	Prevention of an arms race in outer space.[d]
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	(*c*) Conventional disarmament;
	(*d*) Nuclear disarmament;
	(*e*) Defensive security concepts and policies;
	(*f*) Relationship between disarmament and development;
	(*g*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;
	(*h*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;
	(*i*) International arms transfers;

[c] See fascicle for items 33 and 34.

[d] See fascicle for items 49 to 65, 68 and 142.

Agenda item	*Title*
	(*j*) Regional disarmament;
	(*k*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;
	(*l*) Transparency in armaments;
	(*m*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale;
	(*n*) Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: 1995 Conference and its preparatory committee.
62.	Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:[d]
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	(*b*) Regional confidence-building measures;
	(*c*) Nuclear-arms freeze;
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63.	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:[d]
	(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
	(*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
	(*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;
	(*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;
	(*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;
	(*f*) Disarmament Week;
	(*g*) Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures;
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65.	Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects.[d]
66.	Question of Antarctica.
67.	Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region.[e]
68.	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.[d]
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70.	Science and peace.
71.	Effects of atomic radiation.
72.	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.
73.	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.
74.	Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories.
75.	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects.
76.	Questions relating to information.
77.	Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations.
78.	Development and international economic cooperation:
	(*a*) Trade and development;
	(*b*) Food and agricultural development;

[e]See fascicle for items 67 and 69.

Agenda item — *Title*

(*c*) New and renewable sources of energy;

(*d*) Development of the energy resources of developing countries;

(*e*) International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

79. Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

80. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind.

81. International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries.

82. External debt crisis and development.

83. Operational activities for development:

(*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system;

(*b*) United Nations Development Programme;

(*c*) United Nations Population Fund;

(*d*) United Nations Children's Fund;

(*e*) World Food Programme.

84. International cooperation for economic growth and development:

(*a*) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries;

(*b*) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade.

85. Industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries.

86. International conference on the financing of development.

87. Special economic and disaster relief assistance:[f]

(*a*) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator;

(*b*) Special programmes of economic assistance.

88. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola.[f]

89. Training and research:

(*a*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

(*b*) United Nations University.

90. Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster.

91. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination.[g]

92. Right of peoples to self-determination.[g]

93. Social development:

(*a*) Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family;

(*b*) Crime prevention and criminal justice.

94. Advancement of women.

95. Narcotic drugs.

96. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions:

(*a*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

(*b*) Questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

(*c*) Humanitarian questions.

97. Human rights questions:[h]

(*a*) Implementation of human rights instruments;

(*b*) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(*c*) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives.

[f] See fascicle for items 87, 88 and 144.

[g] See fascicle for items 91 and 92.

[h] See fascicle for items 97 and 149.

Agenda item	*Title*
98.	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations.[b]
99.	Activities of those foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa.[b]
100.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.[b]
101.	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.[b]
102.	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:
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	(*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
	(*c*) United Nations Children's Fund;
	(*d*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
	(*e*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
	(*f*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
	(*g*) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;
	(*h*) United Nations Population Fund;
	(*i*) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation.
103.	Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations.[i]
104.	Programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.[i]
105.	Programme planning.
106.	Current financial crisis of the United Nations.[j]
107.	Financial emergency of the United Nations.[j]
108.	Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.
109.	Joint Inspection Unit.
110.	Pattern of conferences.
111.	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations.
112.	Personnel questions:
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	(*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;
	(*c*) Other personnel questions.
113.	United Nations common system.
114.	United Nations pension system.
115.	Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:
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	(*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.
116.	Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group.
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118.	Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group.
119.	Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America.[k]
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[i] See fascicle for items 103 and 104.
[j] See fascicle for items 106 and 107.
[k] See fascicle for items 119 and 122.

Agenda item	*Title*
121.	Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara.
122.	Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador.[k]
123.	Financing of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia.
124.	Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations.
125.	Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States.
126.	Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts.
127.	Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.
128.	United Nations Decade of International Law.
129.	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-fourth session.
130.	Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property.
131.	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fifth session.
132.	Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto.
133.	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization.
134.	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country.
135.	Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.
136.	Protection of the environment in times of armed conflict.
137.	Financing of the United Nations Protection Force.
138.	Observer status for the International Organization for Migration in the General Assembly.
139.	Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States.
140.	Coordination of the activities of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.
141.	Emergency international assistance for the reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan.
142.	Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean.[d]
143.	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
144.	International cooperation and assistance to alleviate the consequences of war in Croatia and to facilitate its recovery.[f]
145.	Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia.
146.	Emergency assistance to Pakistan.
147.	Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.
148.	Emergency assistance to the Philippines.
149.	The situation of human rights in Estonia and Latvia.[h]
150.	International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters.
151.	Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice.
152.	Convening of an international conference on Somalia.
153.	Financing of the United Nations operation in Mozambique.
154.	Emergency assistance to Cuba.
155.	Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.
156.	Election of judges of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.
157.	Financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus.

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

*Agenda item 91 and 92**

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 91: Elimination of racism and racial discrimination
Agenda item 92: Right of peoples to self-determination

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Third Committee*, 3rd to 10th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 25th and 30th meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 89th meeting. For the prior consideration of the questions dealt with under these items, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 92 and 93.

DOCUMENT A/47/658

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 91

[*Original: English*]
[*27 November 1992*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, as item 91, the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with item 92 at its 3rd to 10th, 13th and 25th meetings, held between 5 October and 2 November 1992. The Committee also considered the item separately at its 16th, 20th and 30th meetings on 23 and 28 October and 5 November. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/47/SR.3-10, 13, 16, 20, 25 and 30).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 3rd meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made a statement.

Consideration of proposals

Draft decision A/C.3/47/L.2

5. At the 13th meeting, the representative of Mauritania, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced a draft decision (A/C.3/47/L.2) entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination".

6. At its 20th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote (see para. 31 below, draft decision I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.3 and Rev.1

7. At the 13th meeting, the representative of Mauritania, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.3) entitled "Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[*Text of the first to eighth, tenth to fifteenth and seventeenth preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1, 2, 4 and 5 identical to the corresponding paragraphs of draft resolution I in paragraph 30 below.*]

"*Deeply concerned* about the current trend of the evolution of racism into a theory of discrimination based on culture, nationality, religion or language,

"*Convinced* of the importance of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,[1] adopted at its forty-fifth session, and of the necessity of its implementation,

"3. *Decides* that the international community, in general, and the United Nations, in particular, should continue to give the highest priority to programmes for combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and intensify their efforts, during the latter part of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to provide assistance and relief to the victims of racism and all forms of racial discrimination and apartheid, especially in South Africa and in occupied territories and territories under alien domination;

[1] Resolution 45/158, annex.

"6. *Calls upon* all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as a matter of priority, and expresses the hope that it will enter into force at an early date;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the study on the effects of racial discrimination on the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers, in the field of education, training and employment, and to submit, *inter alia*, specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat the effects of that discrimination;

"8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to revise and finalize the draft model of legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination in the light of comments made by members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its fortieth and forty-first sessions and publish and distribute it as the text as soon as possible;

"9. *Renews* its invitation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and education activities on human rights and against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on the activities at the primary and secondary levels of education;

"10. *Considers* that all the parts of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be given equal attention in order to attain the objectives of the Second Decade;

"11. *Regrets* that most of the activities scheduled for the period 1992-1993 have not been implemented because of lack of adequate resources;

"12. *Calls upon* the international community to provide the Secretary-General with appropriate financial resources for efficient action against racism and racial discrimination;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to accord the highest priority to activities of the programme of action for the third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination, aiming at monitoring the transition from apartheid to a non-racist society in South Africa;

"14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 42/47 of 30 November 1987, 44/52 of 8 December 1989 and 45/105 of 14 December 1990, to ensure that the necessary and additional resources are included in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 to provide for the implementation of the activities of the Second Decade;

"15. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to accord the highest priority, in executing the plan of activities, to measures for combating apartheid;

"16. *Calls upon* Governments to encourage further positive change in South Africa based on the guidelines set out in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[2] in particular by maintaining effective and sustained international pressure against South Africa;

"17. *Invites* all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate fully in the activities scheduled for the period 1990-1993 which have not yet been carried out, by intensifying and broadening their efforts to bring about the speedy elimination of apartheid and all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

"18. *Considers* that voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are indispensable for the implementation of the above-mentioned programmes;

"19. *Notes with regret* that since its establishment, contributions to the Fund have been scarce despite repeated appeals by the Secretary-General;

"20. *Strongly appeals*, therefore, to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Fund, and to this end requests the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions;

"21. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/432) on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and launching of a third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination and requests him to prepare a draft programme of action for the third decade and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the elements of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade that have not yet been implemented;

"22. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session to recommend activities to be undertaken during the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

"23. *Decides* to keep the item entitled 'Elimination of Racism and Racial Discrimination' on its agenda and to consider it as a matter of highest priority at its forty-eighth session."

8. At the same meeting, the representative of Mauritania orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) After paragraph 5, the following new paragraph was inserted as paragraph 6:

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to accord special attention to the situation of migrant workers and members of their families and to include regularly in his reports all information on such workers;"

and the former paragraph 6 and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

(*b*) In the former paragraph 10, the words "*once again*" were inserted after the word "*Considers*".

9. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Mauritius, on behalf of the same sponsors, introduced a revised version (A/C.3/47/L.3/Rev.1) of the draft resolution.

10. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

11. At the 30th meeting, the representative of Mauritius, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the revised draft resolution by deleting the words "especially in South Africa and in occupied territories and territories under alien domination" at the end of paragraph 3.

[2]Resolution S-16/1, annex.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 30 below, draft resolution I).

13. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, the United States of America and Australia.

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.6

14. At the 13th meeting, the representative of Belgium, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Luxembourg, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.6) entitled "Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination". Subsequently, Romania joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

15. At its 20th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 30 below, draft resolution II).

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.8

16. At the 13th meeting, the representative of Slovenia, on behalf of Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden, Vanuatu and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.8) entitled "Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination". Subsequently, Nicaragua and Romania joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

17. At its 20th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 30 below, draft resolution III).

18. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Japan and the United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.9 and Rev.1

19. At the 13th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Colombia, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.9) entitled " 'Ethnic cleansing' and racial hatred". Subsequently, Panama and Sweden joined in sponsoring the draft resolution which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[*Text of the first, second, fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1, 3, 5 and 6 identical to the corresponding paragraphs of draft resolution IV in paragraph 30 below.*]

"*Reaffirming also its conviction* that discrimination between human beings on the grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin is an obstacle to friendly and peaceful relations among nations and is capable of disturbing peace and security among peoples and the harmony of persons living side by side even within the same State,

"*Deeply alarmed* by policies and practices of 'ethnic cleansing', which foster hatred and violence,

"2. *Strongly rejects* policies and ideologies aimed at promoting racial hatred and 'ethnic cleansing';

"4. *Reiterates its conviction* that those who commit or order the commission of acts of 'ethnic cleansing' are personally responsible, and should be brought to justice;".

20. At the 20th meeting, the representative of Turkey introduced proposed amendments to draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.9, which were contained in document A/C.3/47/L.12 and read as follows:

"1. After the first preambular paragraph, insert the following additional paragraph:

" '*Reaffirming* its resolution 46/242 of 25 August 1992,';

"2. In the third preambular paragraph after 'colour' insert ', religion';

"3. After the words 'hatred and violence' in the last preambular paragraph, add the following phrase:

" 'whose most recent manifestations have become evident in Bosnia and Herzegovina,'."

21. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela, introduced a revised version (A/C.3/47/L.9/Rev.1) of the draft resolution.

22. At the 25th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of the sponsors, which had been joined by Costa Rica, Ecuador, India, Panama and Sweden, orally revised the revised draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) In the seventh preambular paragraph, the word "protecting" was replaced by the word "respecting";

(*b*) The eighth preambular paragraph, which read:

"*Recalling* its resolution 46/242 of 25 August 1992,"

was replaced by the following:

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 46/242 of 25 August 1992, in which it states that the abhorrent practice of 'ethnic cleansing' constitutes a grave and serious violation of international humanitarian law,";

(*c*) In paragraph 4, the words "personally accountable" were replaced by the words "individually responsible".

23. In the light of the introduction of the revised draft resolution and the oral revisions thereto, the proposed

amendments contained in document A/C.3/47/L.12 were withdrawn.

24. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 30 below, draft resolution IV).

25. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the Russian Federation.

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.10

26. At the 16th meeting, the representative of Zimbabwe, on behalf of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.10) entitled "Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid".

27. At the 25th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 93 to 1, with 42 abstentions (see para. 30 below, draft resolution V). The voting was as follows:[3]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

28. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Brazil, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community), Japan and New Zealand.

Decision proposed by the Chairman

29. At its 25th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the note by the Secretary-General (A/47/480 and Add.1) transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist regime of South Africa (see para. 31 below, draft decision II).

Recommendations of the Third Committee

30. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to V below:

Draft resolution I

SECOND DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its objective set forth in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming also its firm determination and its commitment to eradicate totally and unconditionally racism in all its forms, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[5] the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid,[6] and the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 December 1960,[7]

Recalling also its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, on the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, on the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling further the two World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva in 1978 and 1983,

Bearing in mind the *Report of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination*,[8]

Convinced that the Second World Conference represented a positive contribution by the international community towards attaining the objectives of the Decade, through its adoption of a Declaration[9] and an operational Programme of Action[9] for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Noting with grave concern that despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the two Decades for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination have not been attained and that millions of

[3] The delegations of Kazakhstan, Kenya and the Philippines subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution; the delegation of Spain, that it had intended to abstain.

[4] Resolution 217 A (III).

[5] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[6] Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

[7] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Eleventh Session, Resolutions*, p. 119.

[8] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.4 and corrigendum.

[9] Ibid., chap. II.

human beings continue to this day to be the victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Deeply concerned about the current trend of the evolution of racism into discriminatory practices based on culture, nationality, religion or language,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 46/85 of 16 December 1991,

Emphasizing once again the necessity of attaining all the objectives of the Second Decade,

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary-General (A/47/432) within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

Firmly convinced of the need to take more effective and sustained international measures for the elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination and the total eradication of apartheid in South Africa,

Recognizing the importance of strengthening, where necessary, national legislation and institutions for the promotion of racial harmony,

Aware of the importance and the magnitude of the phenomenon of migrant workers, as well as the efforts undertaken by the international community to improve the protection of the human rights of migrant workers and members of their families,

Recalling the adoption at its forty-fifth session of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,[1]

Reaffirming the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[2] unanimously adopted by the General Assembly at its sixteenth special session, on 14 December 1989, which offers guidelines on how to end apartheid,

1. *Declares once again* that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, particularly in their institutionalized form, such as apartheid, or resulting from official doctrines of racial superiority or exclusivity, are among the most serious violations of human rights in the contemporary world and must be combated by all available means;

2. *Urges* all Governments to take all necessary measures to combat new forms of racism, in particular by ongoing adjustment of the methods used to combat them;

3. *Decides* that the international community, in general, and the United Nations, in particular, should continue to give the highest priority to programmes for combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and intensify their efforts, during the latter part of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to provide assistance and relief to the victims of racism and all forms of racial discrimination and apartheid;

4. *Appeals* to all Governments and to international and non-governmental organizations to increase and intensify their activities to combat racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and to provide relief and assistance to the victims of these evils;

5. *Notes and commends* the efforts made to coordinate all the programmes currently under implementation by the United Nations system that relate to the objectives of the Second Decade, and encourages the Coordinator for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to continue his efforts;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to accord special attention to the situation of migrant workers and members of their families and to include regularly in his reports all information on such workers;

7. *Calls* upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as a matter of priority, to enable its early entry into force;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the study on the effects of racial discrimination on the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers, in the field of education, training and employment, and to submit, *inter alia*, specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat the effects of that discrimination;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to revise and finalize the draft model legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination, in the light of comments made by members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its fortieth and forty-first sessions and to publish and distribute the text as soon as possible;

10. *Renews its invitation* to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and education activities on human rights and against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education;

11. *Considers once again* that all the parts of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be given equal attention in order to attain the objectives of the Second Decade;

12. *Regrets* that most of the activities scheduled for the period 1992-1993 have not been implemented because of lack of adequate resources;

13. *Calls upon* the international community to provide the Secretary-General with appropriate financial resources for efficient action against racism and racial discrimination;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to accord the highest priority to activities of a programme of action for a third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination, aiming at monitoring the transition from apartheid to a non-racist society in South Africa;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 42/47 of 30 November 1987, 44/52 of 8 December 1989 and 45/105 of 14 December 1990, to ensure that the necessary and additional resources are included in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 to provide for the implementation of the activities of the Second Decade;

16. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to accord the highest priority, in executing the plan of activities, to measures for combating apartheid;

17. *Calls upon* Governments to encourage further positive change in South Africa based on the guidelines set out in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[2] in particular by maintaining effective and sustained international pressure against South Africa;

18. *Invites* all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate fully in the activities scheduled for the period 1990-1993 which have not yet been carried out;

19. *Considers* that voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are indispensable for the implementation of the above-mentioned programmes;

20. *Notes with regret* that, since its establishment, contributions to the Fund have been scarce despite repeated appeals by the Secretary-General;

21. *Strongly appeals*, therefore, to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Fund, and to this end requests the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions;

22. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/432) on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade and the launching of a third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination, and requests him to prepare a draft programme of action for the third decade and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the elements of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade that have not yet been implemented;

23. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session to recommend activities to be undertaken during the third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination;

24. *Decides* to keep the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination" on its agenda and to consider it as a matter of highest priority at its forty-eighth session.

Draft resolution II

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions adopted since 1973, the most recent of which is resolution 45/89 of 14 December 1990,

Expressing its satisfaction once again at the entry into force, on 3 December 1982, of the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals under article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[5]

Bearing in mind the decision taken at the Fourteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on 15 January 1992[10] to amend paragraph 6 of article 8 of the Convention and to add a new paragraph, as paragraph 7 of article 8, by which the members of the Committee established under the Convention would henceforth receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as may be decided by the General Assembly,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/47/425);

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the number of States that have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto;

3. *Reaffirms once again its conviction* that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and for action beyond the Decade;

4. *Requests* those States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto;

5. *Requests* the States parties to the Convention to consider the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report concerning the status of the Convention, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

Draft resolution III

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and its resolutions on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[5]

Reiterating the importance of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which is one of the most widely accepted human rights instruments adopted under the auspices of the United Nations,

Aware of the importance of the contributions of the Committee to the efforts of the United Nations to combat racism and all other forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin,

Reiterating once again the need to intensify the struggle for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination throughout the world, especially its most brutal forms, such as apartheid,

Emphasizing the obligation of all States parties to the Convention to take legislative, judicial and other measures in order to secure full implementation of the provisions of the Convention,

Recalling the urgent appeals made to the States parties by the Secretary-General, the General Assembly, the meetings of States parties to the Convention and the Committee itself to honour their financial obligations under the Convention,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the members of the Committee to explore ways and means to overcome the current financial crisis of the Committee,

Welcoming the decision taken at the Fourteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on 15 January 1992[10] to amend paragraph 6 of article 8 of the Convention and to add a new paragraph as paragraph 7 of article 8, by which the members of the Committee established under the Convention would henceforth receive emoluments from United

[10] See CERD/SP/45, annex.

Nations resources on such terms and conditions as may be decided by the General Assembly, and aware of the need to consider that decision during its forty-seventh session,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee (A/47/481),

1. *Commends* the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination for its work with regard to the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[5] and the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;[11]

2. *Welcomes* the innovatory procedures adopted by the Committee for reviewing the implementation of the Convention in States whose reports are overdue and for formulating concluding observations on State party reports;

3. *Expresses its profound concern* at the fact that a number of States parties to the Convention still have not fulfilled their financial obligations;

4. *Expresses once again its concern* that such a situation may lead to a further delay in the discharge of the substantive obligations of the Committee under the Convention;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the work of its forty-first session (A/47/18);

6. *Calls upon* States parties to fulfil their obligations under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention, to submit in due time their periodic reports on measures taken to implement the Convention and to pay their outstanding contributions and, if possible, their contributions for 1993 before 1 February 1993, so as to enable the Committee to meet regularly;

7. *Strongly* appeals to all States parties, especially those in arrears, to fulfil their financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite those States parties which are in arrears to pay the amounts in arrears, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

9. *Decides* to consider at its forty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination", the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee and the report of the Committee.

Draft resolution IV

"ETHNIC CLEANSING" AND RACIAL HATRED

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4] the International Covenants on Human Rights[12] and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[5]

Reaffirming its conviction that any doctrine of superiority based on racial differentiation is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and that there is no justification for racial discrimination, in theory or in practice, anywhere,

Reaffirming also its conviction that discrimination between human beings on the grounds of race, colour, religion or ethnic origin is an obstacle to friendly and peaceful relations among nations and is capable of disturbing peace and security among peoples and the harmony of persons living side by side even within the same State,

Convinced that the existence of racial and ethnic barriers is repugnant to the ideals of any human society, and aware of the need to strengthen efforts to eliminate all forms of racial hatred,

Alarmed by the fact that, notwithstanding the efforts of the international community to eradicate them, there are still in many parts of the world manifestations of racial discrimination that are encouraged by a philosophy of racial superiority or hatred,

Deeply alarmed by policies and practices of "ethnic cleansing", which foster hatred and violence, wherever they occur,

Noting the importance of respecting the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities,

Reaffirming its resolution 46/242 of 25 August 1992, in which it states that the abhorrent practice of "ethnic cleansing" constitutes a grave and serious violation of international humanitarian law,

1. *Condemns unreservedly* "ethnic cleansing" and acts of violence arising from racial hatred;

2. *Strongly rejects* policies and ideologies aimed at promoting racial hatred and "ethnic cleansing" in any form;

3. *Reaffirms* that "ethnic cleansing" and racial hatred are totally incompatible with universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms;

4. *Reiterates its conviction* that those who commit or order the commission of acts of "ethnic cleansing" are individually responsible and should be brought to justice;

5. *Demands* that all those who commit or order the commission of acts of "ethnic cleansing" put an end to them immediately;

6. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate in eliminating all forms of "ethnic cleansing" and racial hatred.

Draft resolution V

STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE SUPPRESSION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF APARTHEID

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/103 of 4 December 1986, 42/56 of 30 November 1987, 43/97 of 8 December 1988, 44/69 of 8 December 1989, 45/90 of 14 December 1990 and 46/84 of 16 December 1991,

Mindful that the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid[6] constitutes an important international treaty in the field of human rights and serves to implement the ideals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4]

Reaffirming its conviction that apartheid is a crime against humanity and constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and a gross violation of human rights, seriously threatening international peace and security,

Condemning the abhorrent policy and system of apartheid and the repression it engenders, which continue to aggravate the situation in South Africa,

[11] Resolution 38/14, annex.

[12] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Emphasizing that the root cause of the conflict in southern Africa is apartheid,

Deeply concerned at the continued collaboration of certain States and transnational corporations with the Government of South Africa, particularly in the military field, as an encouragement of its odious policy of apartheid,

Convinced that universal ratification of or accession to the Convention and the immediate implementation of its provisions will contribute to the eradication of the crime of apartheid,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (A/47/426);

2. *Commends* those States parties to the Convention which have submitted their reports under article VII thereof;

3. *Appeals once again* to all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations to step up their activities to enhance public awareness by denouncing the crimes committed by the Government of South Africa with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to the Convention;

4. *Underlines* the importance of the universal ratification of the Convention, which would be an effective contribution to the fulfilment of the ideals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights instruments;

5. *Appeals once again* to those States which have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts, through appropriate channels, to disseminate information on the Convention and its implementation with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to the Convention;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under General Assembly resolution 3380 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention.

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31. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I and II below:

Draft decision I

ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

The General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 39/15 of 23 November 1984, 41/95 of 4 December 1986, 43/92 of 8 December 1988 and 45/84 of 14 December 1990, and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/20 of 28 February 1992,[13] decides:

(*a*) To express its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for his considerable contribution to the cause of eliminating the policy of apartheid;

(*b*) To express its thanks to all Governments and organizations which have supplied the Special Rapporteur with information.

Draft decision II

ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF POLITICAL, MILITARY, ECONOMIC AND OTHER FORMS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO THE RACIST AND COLONIALIST REGIME OF SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly takes note of the note by the Secretary-General (A/47/480 and Add.1) transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist regime of South Africa.

[13] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 2* (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

DOCUMENT A/47/659

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 92

[*Original: English*]
[*24 November 1992*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, as item 92, the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with item 91 at its 3rd to 10th, 13th and 25th meetings, held between 5 October and 2 November 1992. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/47/SR.3-10, 13 and 25).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 3rd meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made a statement.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.4

5. At the 13th meeting, the representative of Mauritania, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.4) entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

6. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Mauritius, on behalf of the same sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) In the seventh preambular paragraph, the words "the intervention of" were replaced by the words "action by";

(*b*) In paragraph 10, the words "South African regime" were replaced by the words "Government of South Africa";

(*c*) In paragraph 25, the words "anti-apartheid organizations and" were inserted after the words "apartheid through".

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Israel made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

8. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution , as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 90 to 22, with 30 abstentions (see para. 19 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Costa Rica, Croatia, Estonia, Greece, Grenada, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), New Zealand, Panama, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Slovenia, Spain, Swaziland, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay.

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Jamaica, Uruguay, Brazil, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community), the Russian Federation, the United States of America, Australia, Japan, Panama and Zimbabwe.

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.5

10. At the 13th meeting, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of Afghanistan, Bahamas, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, the Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Arab Emirates, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.5) entitled "Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination". Subsequently, Bahrain, the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

11. At its 20th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 19 below, draft resolution II).

12. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of India made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.7

13. At the 13th meeting, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of Angola, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Namibia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.7) entitled "Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination" and orally revised it by deleting from paragraph 4 the words "and for the destabilization of the Governments of southern African States".

14. Subsequently, Liberia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

15. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Cuba further orally revised the draft resolution by replacing the words "racist South African regime" in paragraph 4 with the words "Government of South Africa".

16. At the same meeting, the representative of Israel made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

17. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 96 to 10, with 36 abstentions (see para. 19 below, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan,

Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Canada, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine.

18. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community, Japan, Brazil and Kazakhstan.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

19. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to III below:

Draft resolution I

IMPORTANCE OF THE UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND OF THE SPEEDY GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES FOR THE EFFECTIVE GUARANTEE AND OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming also the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming further the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all relevant resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Considering the urgent need of Namibia for assistance in its efforts to reconstruct and strengthen its fledgling economic and social structures,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption at Harare on 21 August 1989 of the Declaration of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa[14] and its subsequent endorsement by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[15] as well as the report of the Monitoring Group of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa,[16] and the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[2] adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1989,

Welcoming Security Council resolution 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992, and Council resolution 772 (1992) of 17 August 1992 which, *inter alia*, provides the basis for action by the Secretary-General in South Africa in order to assist the people of South Africa in ending the violence in that country,

Recalling the Abuja Declaration on South Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-seventh ordinary session, held at Abuja from 3 to 5 June 1991,[17]

Reaffirming that the system of apartheid imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a threat to regional peace and security,

Deeply concerned that, in spite of the National Peace Accord signed on 14 September 1991,[18] acts of assassination of members and leaders of national liberation movements in South Africa are still continuing,

Recalling its resolution 46/79 A, adopted by consensus on 13 December 1991, in which, *inter alia*, it reaffirmed the need for the full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa that were not yet fulfilled,

Noting with concern that, while significant legal and political measures in the right direction have been undertaken by the Government of South Africa, there remain various pieces of security legislation that restrict the possibilities for free and peaceful political activity, and that apartheid remains in place,

Noting also with concern that political trials and the detention of opponents of apartheid continue in South Africa in total disregard of the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,

Deeply concerned about the current wave of violence in South Africa resulting from the continued existence of apartheid policies, practices and structures as well as from actions of those forces opposed to the democratic transformation of the country,

Gravely concerned that a number of South African patriots remain on death row,

Welcoming the signing of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique,[19] at Rome on 4 October 1992, which provides for the termination of the armed conflict in that country,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian

[14] A/44/697, annex.

[15] See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

[16] A/44/963, annex.

[17] A/46/390, annex II.

[18] See Centre Against Apartheid, *Notes and Documents*, No. 23/91.

[19] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24635, annex.

Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,[20]

Considering that the continuation of the Israeli oppressive measures and the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Bearing in mind United Nations resolutions related to the question of Palestine and the rights of the Palestinian people,

Deeply concerned and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of Israel's acts of aggression against Lebanon and its practices in and its continuing occupation of parts of southern Lebanon, as well as its refusal to implement the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign occupation, in all its forms and by all available means;

3. *Reaffirms also* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and all peoples under foreign occupation and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without foreign interference;

4. *Calls upon* those Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination, alien subjugation and foreign occupation to do so;

5. *Calls upon* Israel to refrain from the constant, deliberate violations of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, which constitute an obstacle to the achievement of self-determination and independence by the Palestinian people and the ongoing efforts towards comprehensive peace in the region;

6. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international organizations, to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Urgently appeals* to all States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to render assistance to Namibia in order to enhance its efforts to promote democracy and economic development;

8. *Reaffirms* its rejection of the so-called "tri-cameral constitution" of 1983 as null and void, and reiterates that peace in South Africa can be guaranteed only by the establishment of majority rule through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and undivided South Africa;

9. *Strongly urges* the Government of South Africa to take additional steps to implement fully the provisions of the Declaration of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa,[14] and the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa;[2]

10. *Calls* for an immediate end to violence and calls upon the Government of South Africa to exercise its responsibility to end it through, *inter alia*, strict adherence to the National Peace Accord;

11. *Calls upon* all signatories to the National Peace Accord to manifest their commitment to peace by fully implementing its provisions and calls upon all other parties to contribute to the attainment of its objectives;

12. *Strongly condemns* the establishment and use of armed groups with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements;

13. *Demands* that the Government of South Africa repeal the security legislation that remains in force, which inhibits free and peaceful political activity;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to act speedily to implement Security Council resolution 772 (1992) in its entirety, including those parts pertaining to the investigation of criminal conduct and the monitoring of all armed formations in the country;

15. *Demands* the full application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by all countries and more particularly by those countries which maintain military and nuclear cooperation with the Government of South Africa and continue to supply it with related *matériel*;

16. *Expresses its deep concern* about the actions by certain countries whose premature relaxation of existing measures against the South African regime, in flagrant violation of the United Nations consensus declaration, encourages the regime to persist in its oppression of the Black majority with regard to their right to self-determination;

17. *Strongly urges* the international community, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/87 of 16 December 1991, to continue to extend maximum assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees;

18. *Pays tribute* to the Government and people of Angola for their noble contribution to the evolving climate of peace in southern Angola;

19. *Demands* that the Government of South Africa pay compensation to Angola for damages caused, in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the Security Council;

20. *Demands also* that the Government of South Africa pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property resulting from the unprovoked and unwarranted military attacks of 14 June 1985, 19 May 1986 and 20 June 1988 on the capital of Botswana;

21. *Calls upon* the international community to extend its generous support to the ongoing efforts aimed at ensuring respect for and the successful implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique[19] and at assisting the Government of Mozambique in the establishment of lasting peace and democracy and in the promotion of an

[20] *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August–7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I.

effective programme of national reconstruction in that country;

22. *Fully supports* the Secretary-General in his efforts to implement the plan for the settlement of the question of Western Sahara by organizing, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, a referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara;

23. *Notes* the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question;

24. *Strongly condemns* the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation;

25. *Calls* for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid through anti-apartheid organizations and national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

26. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

27. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[4] under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

28. *Expresses its appreciation* for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in that assistance;

29. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

30. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

Draft resolution II

UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,[12] as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,[21] thirty-seventh,[22] thirty-eighth,[23] thirty-ninth,[24] fortieth,[25] forty-first,[26] forty-second,[27] forty-third,[28] forty-fourth,[29] forty-fifth,[30] forty-sixth,[31] forty-seventh[32] and forty-eighth[13] sessions,

Reaffirming its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985, 41/100 of 4 December 1986, 42/94 of 7 December 1987, 43/105 of 8 December 1988, 44/80 of 8 December 1989, 45/131 of 14 December 1990 and 46/88 of 16 December 1991,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination (A/47/433),

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

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[21] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[22] Ibid., *1981, Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

[23] Ibid., *1982, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[24] Ibid., *1983, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

[25] Ibid., *1984, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[26] Ibid., *1985, Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[27] Ibid., *1986, Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[28] Ibid., *1987, Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

[29] Ibid., *1988, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[30] Ibid., *1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

[31] Ibid., *1990, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1990/22 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[32] Ibid., *1991, Supplement No. 2* (E/1991/22), chap. II, sect. A.

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

Draft resolution III

USE OF MERCENARIES AS A MEANS TO VIOLATE HUMAN RIGHTS AND TO IMPEDE THE EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/34 of 4 December 1989 on the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries and its resolutions 45/132 of 14 December 1990 and 46/89 of 16 December 1991 on the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations concerning the strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples,

Urging strict respect for the principle of the non-use or threat of the use of force in international relations, as developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[33]

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples and their liberation movements for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign intervention and occupation, and that their legitimate struggle can in no way be considered as or equated to mercenary activity,

Convinced that the use of mercenaries is a threat to international peace and security,

Deeply concerned about the menace that the activities of mercenaries represent for all States, particularly African and other developing States,

Profoundly alarmed at the continued international criminal activities of mercenaries in collusion with drug traffickers,

Recognizing that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to the fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and impede the process of the self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and apartheid and all forms of foreign domination,

Recalling all of its relevant resolutions in which, *inter alia*, it condemned any State that permitted or tolerated the recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations, especially those of developing countries, or of fighting against national liberation movements, and recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Organization of African Unity,

Deeply concerned about the loss of life, the substantial damage to property and the short-term and long-term negative effects on the economy of southern African countries resulting from mercenary aggression,

Convinced that it is necessary to develop international cooperation among States for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of such offences,

Welcoming again the adoption of the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries,[34]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights;

2. *Condemns* the continued recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries, as well as all other forms of support to mercenaries, for the purpose of destabilizing and overthrowing the Governments of African States and of other developing States and fighting against the national liberation movements of peoples struggling for the exercise of their right to self-determination;

3. *Reaffirms* that the use of mercenaries and their recruitment, financing and training are offences of grave concern to all States and violate the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Notes with serious concern* the use by the Government of South Africa of groups of armed mercenaries against national liberation movements;

5. *Denounces* any State that persists in, permits or tolerates the recruitment of mercenaries and provides facilities to them for launching armed aggression against other States;

6. *Urges* all States to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries and to ensure, by both administrative and legislative measures, that the territory of those States and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, are not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries, or for the planning of activities designed to destabilize or overthrow the Government of any State and to fight the national liberation movements struggling against racism, apartheid, colonial domination and foreign intervention or occupation;

7. *Calls upon* all States to extend humanitarian assistance to victims of situations resulting from the use of mer-

[33] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[34] Resolution 44/34, annex.

cenaries, as well as from colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation;

8. *Reaffirms* that to use channels of humanitarian and other assistance to finance, train and arm mercenaries is inadmissible;

9. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to consider taking early action to accede to or to ratify the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries;[34]

10. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the use of mercenaries, especially in view of the additional elements highlighted in his report (A/47/412, annex).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1992, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to V and draft decisions I and II submitted by the Third Committee in its report on agenda item 91 (A/47/658, paras. 30 and 31) as follows: draft resolutions I to IV were adopted without a vote; draft resolution V was adopted by 113 votes to 2, with 44 abstentions;* and draft decisions I and II were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 47/77 to 47/81 and decisions 47/426 and 47/427.[35]

Also at its 89th plenary meeting, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to III submitted by the Third Committee in its report on agenda item 92 (A/47/659, para. 19) as follows: draft resolution I was adopted by 107 votes to 22, with 33 abstentions;* draft resolution II was adopted without a vote; and draft resolution III was adopted by 118 votes to 10, with 36 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 47/82 to 47/84.[35]

*Recorded vote.

[35]See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/47/18	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	91	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 18*
A/47/56	Letter dated 24 December 1991 from the representative of Belarus to the Secretary-General	92	
A/47/391	Letter dated 17 August 1992 from the representative of the Solomon Islands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Twenty-third South Pacific Forum, held at Honiara on 8 and 9 July 1992	92	
A/47/412	Preliminary report of the Special Rapporteur on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	92	
A/47/425	Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General	91	
A/47/426	Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid: report of the Secretary-General	91	
A/47/432	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and launching of a third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination: report of the Secretary-General	91	
A/47/433	Report of the Secretary-General	92	
A/47/480 and Add.1	Updated report of the Special Rapporteur on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist regime of South Africa: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	91	
A/47/481	Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General	91	
A/47/564	Letter dated 25 August 1992 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	92	

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/47/567-S/24695	Letter dated 20 October 1992 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	91, 92	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24695
A/47/675-S/24816	Letter dated 11 November 1992 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992	92	
A/47/779	Letter dated 11 December 1992 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	91	
A/47/922-S/25540	Letter dated 6 April 1993 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	91	Ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25540
A/C.3/47/3	Letter dated 7 October 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	92	
A/C.3/47/L.2	Draft decision	91	See A/47/658, paras. 5 and 31, draft decision I
A/C.3/47/L.3	Draft resolution	91	Ibid., paras. 7 and 8
A/C.3/47/L.3/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	91	Ibid., paras. 9, 11 and 30, draft resolution I
A/C.3/47/L.4	Draft resolution	92	See A/47/659, paras. 5, 6 and 19, draft resolution I
A/C.3/47/L.5	*Idem*	92	Ibid., paras. 10 and 19, draft resolution II
A/C.3/47/L.6	*Idem*	91	See A/47/658, paras. 14 and 30, draft resolution II
A/C.3/47/L.7	*Idem*	92	See A/47/659, paras. 13, 14, and 19, draft resolution III
A/C.3/47/L.8	*Idem*	91	See A/47/658, paras. 16 and 30, draft resolution III
A/C.3/47/L.9	*Idem*	91	Ibid., para. 19
A/C.3/47/L.9/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	91	Ibid., paras. 21, 22 and 30, draft resolution IV
A/C.3/47/L.10	Draft resolution	91	Ibid., paras. 26 and 30, draft resolution V
A/C.3/47/L.12	Amendments to document A/C.3/47/L.9	91	Ibid., para. 20

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 93

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 93: Social development:*

(a) Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family;

(b) Crime prevention and criminal justice

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Third Committee*, 11th to 18th, 22nd, 23rd, 25th, 30th, 41st, 54th, 56th, 59th and 61st meetings, and corrigendum; ibid., *Fifth Committee*, 42nd and 45th meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 33rd to 37th, 39th to 42nd, 89th and 112th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 94.

DOCUMENT A/47/L.4

Draft resolution submitted by the President

[*Original: English*]
[*9 October 1992*]

The General Assembly,

Considering that the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons[1] has been a period of awareness-raising and of action-oriented measures aimed at the continued improvement of the situation of persons with disabilities and the equalization of opportunities for them,

Aware of the need for more vigorous and broader action and measures at all levels to fulfil the objectives of the Decade and the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[2]

Noting the importance of developing and carrying out concrete long-term strategies for full implementation of the World Programme of Action beyond the Decade, with the aim of achieving a society for all by the year 2010,

Welcoming the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for the Status of Persons with Disabilities hosted by the Government of Canada at Montreal, Canada, on 8 and 9 October 1992,

Noting with appreciation the high-level participation in its plenary meetings on 12 and 13 October 1992, marking the conclusion of the Decade,

1. *Invites* all Member States and organizations concerned to intensify their efforts aimed at sustained effective action with a view to improving the situation of persons with disabilities;

2. *Proclaims* 3 December as the International Day of Disabled Persons;

3. *Urges* Governments, as well as national, regional and international organizations, to extend their full cooperation in observing the International Day of Disabled Persons.

[1] See resolution 37/53.

[2] A/37/351/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

DOCUMENT A/47/L.5/REV.1 AND ADD.1*

Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Gambia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Paraguay, Senegal, Suriname, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay and Viet Nam: revised draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*12 October 1992*]

The General Assembly,

Having convened an international conference on ageing on 15 and 16 October 1992 on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Ageing,[3]

Adopts the Proclamation on Ageing, annexed to the present resolution.

ANNEX

Proclamation on Ageing

The General Assembly,

Noting the unprecedented ageing of populations taking place throughout the world,

Conscious that the ageing of the world's population represents an unparalleled, but urgent, policy and programme challenge to Governments, non-governmental organizations and private groups to ensure that the needs of the aged and their human resource potential are adequately addressed,

Conscious also that population ageing in developing regions is proceeding much more rapidly than it occurred in the developed world,

Aware that a revolutionary change in the demographic structure of societies requires a fundamental change in the way in which societies organize their affairs,

Optimistic that the coming decade will see an increase in partnerships, practical initiatives and resources devoted to ageing,

Welcoming the increasing contributions of older persons to economic, social and cultural development,

Welcoming also broad participation in the United Nations programme on ageing,

Recognizing that ageing is a lifelong process and that preparation for old age must begin in childhood and continue throughout the life cycle,

Recognizing also that older persons are entitled to aspire to and attain the highest possible level of health,

Recognizing further that with increasing age some individuals will need comprehensive community and family care,

Reaffirming the International Plan of Action on Ageing,[3] which it endorsed in its resolution 37/51 of 3 December 1982, and the United Nations Principles for Older Persons, annexed to its resolution 46/91 of 16 December 1991,

Noting the many United Nations activities that address ageing in the context of development, human rights, population, employment, education, health, housing, family, disability and the advancement of women,

Having considered the challenges inherent in implementing the Plan of Action,

Recognizing the need for a practical strategy on ageing for the decade 1992-2001,

1. *Urges* the international community:

(*a*) To promote the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing;

(*b*) To disseminate widely the United Nations Principles for Older Persons;

(*c*) To support the practical strategies for reaching the global targets on ageing for the year 2001 (see A/47/339);

(*d*) To support the continuing efforts of the Secretariat to clarify policy options by improving data collection, research, training, technical cooperation and information exchange on ageing;

(*e*) To ensure that the ageing of populations is adequately addressed in the regular programmes of competent United Nations organizations and bodies, and that adequate resources are assigned through redeployment;

(*f*) To support broad and practical partnerships within the United Nations programme on ageing, including partnerships between Governments, specialized agencies and United Nations bodies, non-governmental organizations and the private sector;

(*g*) To strengthen the Trust Fund for Ageing as a means of supporting developing countries in adjusting to the ageing of their populations;

(*h*) To encourage donor and recipient countries to include older persons in their development programmes;

(*i*) To highlight ageing at major forthcoming events, including, in the near future, events in the areas of human rights, the family, population, the advancement of women, crime prevention, youth and the proposed world summit for social development;

(*j*) To encourage the press and the media to play a central role in the creation of awareness of population ageing and related issues, including the celebration of the International Day for the Elderly on 1 October and the dissemination of the United Nations Principles for Older Persons;

(*k*) To promote intraregional and interregional cooperation and exchange of resources for programmes and projects on ageing, including those for lifelong healthy ageing, income generation and new forms of productive ageing;

(*l*) To intensify efforts to advance disarmament programmes and to provide the immense human and material resources now urgently needed for adjustments to humanity's coming of age, which can be understood as a demographic phenomenon, but also as a social, economic and cultural one of great promise;

2. *Also urges* the support of national initiatives on ageing in the context of national cultures and conditions, so that:

(*a*) Appropriate national policies and programmes for the elderly are considered as part of overall development strategies;

(*b*) Policies which enhance the role of Government, the voluntary sector and private groups are expanded and supported;

(*c*) Governmental and non-governmental organizations collaborate in the development of primary health care, health promotion and self-help programmes for the elderly;

(*d*) Older persons are viewed as contributors to their societies and not as a burden;

(*e*) The entire population is engaged in preparing for the later stages of life;

(*f*) Old and young generations cooperate in creating a balance between tradition and innovation in economic, social and cultural development;

(*g*) Policies and programmes are developed which respond to the special characteristics, needs and abilities of older women;

(*h*) Older women are given adequate support for their largely unrecognized contributions to the economy and the well-being of society;

(*i*) Older men are encouraged to develop social, cultural and emotional capabilities which they may have been prevented from developing during breadwinning years;

(*j*) Community awareness and participation is encouraged in the formulation and implementation of programmes and projects with the involvement of older persons;

(*k*) Families are supported in providing care and all family members are encouraged to cooperate in caregiving;

(*l*) Local authorities cooperate with older persons, businesses, civic associations and others in exploring new ways of maintaining age integration in family and community;

(*m*) Decision makers and researchers cooperate in undertaking action-oriented studies;

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*Document A/47/L.5/Rev.1/Add.1 was issued to add 10 States to the list of sponsors.

[3] See *Report of the World Assembly on Aging, Vienna, 26 July to 6 August 1982* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16), chap. VI.

(*n*) Policy makers focus attention and resources on tangible opportunities rather than on desirable but unobtainable goals;

(*o*) International cooperation is expanded to the extent feasible in the context of the strategies for reaching the global targets on ageing for the year 2001;

3. *Decides* to observe the year 1999 as the International Year of Older Persons in recognition of humanity's demographic coming of age and the promise it holds for maturing attitudes and capabilities in social, economic, cultural and spiritual undertakings, not least for global peace and development in the next century.

DOCUMENTS A/47/703 AND ADD.1

Report of the Third Committee

DOCUMENT A/47/703

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*27 November 1992*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, as item 93, the item entitled:

"Social development:

"(*a*) Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family;

"(*b*) Crime prevention and criminal justice",

and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 11th to 18th, 22nd, 23rd, 25th, 30th and 41st meetings, held between 19 October and 16 November 1992. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/47/SR.11-18, 22, 23, 25, 30 and 41).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 11th meeting, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and Head of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the Director of the Division of Social Development of the Centre made introductory statements.

5. At the 12th meeting, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General made a statement.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.11

6. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, the Netherlands and Romania, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.11) entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth". Subsequently, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Malawi, Malta, Morocco, the Russian Federation, Togo and the United Republic of Tanzania joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. At its 25th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 30 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.13

8. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of the Dominican Republic, on behalf of Argentina, Austria, the Bahamas, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Jamaica, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Senegal, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.13) entitled "Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing: integration of older persons in development". Subsequently, Angola, Honduras, the Sudan and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

9. At its 25th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 30 below, draft resolution II).

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.14

10. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation, on behalf of Austria, the Bahamas, Belarus, Cyprus, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey and Turkmenistan, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.14) entitled "International cooperation in combating organized crime". The representative also stated that Colombia was no longer a sponsor of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Albania, Latvia and Lithuania joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

11. At the 25th meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation orally revised the draft resolution by replacing, in the tenth preambular paragraph, the words "of the United Nations for the crime prevention" by the words "for the United Nations crime prevention". The representative also replaced the word "monitoring" by the word "review" in paragraph 5.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 30 below, draft resolution III).

13. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.15

14. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of the Philippines, on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.15) entitled "Towards full integration of persons with disabilities into society: a continuing world programme of action". Subsequently, Angola, Azerbaijan, the

Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Namibia, Pakistan, Poland, Ukraine and Zambia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

15. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of the Philippines made the following oral revisions:

(*a*) In the sixth preambular paragraph, the words "during the Decade" were deleted at the end of the paragraph;

(*b*) In paragraph 3 (*b*), the words "and providing preventive and rehabilitative measures and an equalization of opportunities" were inserted after the words "socio-economic issues";

(*c*) In paragraph 8 (*e*), the words "revision of the" were inserted after the word "Finalizing";

(*d*) In paragraph 8 (*h*), the phrase ", in close collaboration with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the relevant United Nations organizations," was inserted after the words "Statistical Office";

(*e*) In paragraph 11, the words "Decides to continue, in response to General Assembly resolution 46/96 and Economic and Social Council decision 1992/276, the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability and" were added at the beginning of the paragraph;

(*f*) Also in paragraph 11, the words "Voluntary Fund on Disability" were replaced by the word "Fund".

16. At the 25th meeting, the representative of China corrected the text of paragraph 4 to read as follows:

> "4. Welcomes the proclamation by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 1993-2002;".

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution , as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 30 below, draft resolution IV).

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.16

18. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of Mauritania, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.16) entitled "United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders".

19. At its 41st meeting, the Committee had before it a statement (A/C.3/47/L.26) of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

20. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 97 to 1, with 41 abstentions (see para. 30 below, draft resolution V). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

21. The representative of Uganda made a statement after the vote.

22. At the same meeting, the representatives of Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic and Trinidad and Tobago informed the Committee that their delegations had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution. The representative of Japan made a statement.

23. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of the United Arab Emirates informed the Committee that his delegation had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.17

24. At the 22nd meeting, the representative of Mongolia, on behalf of Belarus, Benin, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Malawi, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Poland, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, the United States of America and Viet Nam, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.17) entitled "The role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends". Subsequently, the United Republic of Tanzania joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

25. At its 25th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 30 below, draft resolution VI).

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.19

26. At the 23rd meeting, the representative of Italy, on behalf of Austria, the Bahamas, Belarus, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Morocco, the Netherlands, Panama, the Russian Federation, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.19), entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice". Subsequently, Australia, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Peru, Ukraine and Venezuela joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

27. At the 30th meeting, the Secretary of the Committee stated that the provisions of the draft resolution would be implemented within existing resources approved by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session. As already had been indicated to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1992, in the statement of the Secretary-General[4] on programme budget implications of reso-

[4] E/1992/30/Add.1.

lutions recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for adoption by the Council, the question of resources and organizational structure of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs would be addressed in the context of the revised estimates under section 21 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. Those revised estimates, which would be submitted to the Fifth Committee at the current session, did not contain proposals for any additional appropriations.

28. At the same meeting, the representative of Italy orally revised the draft resolution by deleting paragraph 5, which read:

"5. *Reaffirms* that equal and just progress is founded on the development of human and material resources supported by the rule of law and respect for human rights, in accordance with standards adopted by the United Nations;".

29. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 30 below, draft resolution VII).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

30. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to VII below:

Draft resolution I

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES INVOLVING YOUTH

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/135 of 16 December 1977 and 36/17 of 9 November 1981, by which it adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, and its other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also resolution 40/14 entitled "International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace", adopted on 18 November 1985 by the General Assembly acting as the United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year, by which the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth[5] were endorsed, and its other relevant resolutions,

Recalling further its resolution 45/103 of 14 December 1990, in which it decided to devote a plenary meeting at its fiftieth session to youth questions,

Noting that the year 1995 will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Charter of the United Nations and the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year,

Recognizing that, in implementing the guidelines, priority should be given to the enjoyment by youth of human rights, including the right to education and to work, and to the resolution of other urgent problems faced by young people in the present-day world, such as hunger, drug abuse, diseases, including acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), and the deterioration of the environment,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[6] which entered into force on 2 September 1990, the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s, adopted by the World Summit for Children on 30 September 1990,[7]

Noting the holding of the Youth Forum of the United Nations System, at Vienna from 27 to 29 May 1991,

Noting also the fifth anniversary of the youth employment programme HOPE '87, and welcoming with appreciation its increasing activities and close collaboration with the United Nations, in particular the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and with the Council of Europe in bringing about employment opportunities for young people, especially in developing countries,

Taking note of the proposals of the ad hoc open-ended working group established by the Commission for Social Development to elaborate standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/26 of 24 May 1990, with regard to achieving the equitability of young persons with disabilities, made at its second session, held at Vienna from 11 to 15 May 1992,[8]

1. *Calls upon* all States, all United Nations bodies, in particular the Economic and Social Council through the Commission for Social Development, the specialized agencies and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in particular youth organizations, to continue to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth;[5]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to promote and monitor, by using the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat as a focal point, the inclusion of youth-related projects and activities in the programmes of United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, specifically on such themes as communication, health, malnutrition, poverty, housing, culture, youth employment, illiteracy, juvenile delinquency, education, leisure-time activities, drug abuse and the environment;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to enable young people to obtain a modern education on such subjects as environmental and human rights issues;

4. *Calls once again upon* the United Nations Postal Administration to produce commemorative United Nations stamps in 1995 to mark the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year;

5. *Emphasizes* the need for a review and appraisal of the progress achieved and the obstacles encountered in the implementation of the guidelines and, on the basis of the evaluation, for preparation of a world youth programme of action to the year 2000 and beyond, with a target orientation and within a specific time-frame;

6. *Invites* all Member States to consider preparing a national plan of action or a national calendar of events, for 1993-1995, based on an analytical national evaluation of the situation and needs of youth;

7. *Calls once again upon* Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other governmental and intergovernmental organizations to implement fully the guidelines for the improvement of the channels of

[5] See A/40/256, annex.

[6] Resolution 44/25, annex.

[7] A/45/625, annex.

[8] See E/CN.5/1993/5, annex, appendix II.

communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 32/135 and 36/17;

8. *Invites* the regional commissions, as appropriate, together with regional youth and youth-serving organizations, to undertake a comprehensive review of the progress achieved and the obstacles encountered in the regions since 1985 and to propose draft regional youth programmes of action to the year 2000 and beyond;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the preparation of a draft world youth programme of action to the year 2000 and beyond in accordance with proposals to be submitted by Member States, the United Nations and non-governmental youth organizations and in consultation with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

10. *Calls upon* youth mechanisms that have been set up by youth and youth organizations at the national, regional and international levels to continue to act as channels of communication between the United Nations system and youth and youth organizations and, especially, to contribute to the preparations for the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year and to the formulation of a world youth programme of action to the year 2000 and beyond;

11. *Again invites* Governments, whenever possible, to include youth representatives in their national delegations to the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations meetings, thus enhancing and strengthening the channels of communication through the discussion of youth-related issues, with a view to finding solutions to the problems confronting youth in the contemporary world;

12. *Invites* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Youth Fund, in order to enable it to continue its mandated role and to contribute effectively to the needs of developing countries in the field of youth;

13. *Decides* to consider the question of policies and programmes involving youth under the item entitled "Social development" at its forty-ninth session on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION ON AGEING: INTEGRATION OF OLDER PERSONS IN DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the challenges the ageing of populations poses to all countries,

Noting with appreciation the activities of the global information campaign for the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and the many observances of the International Day for the Elderly,

Noting with satisfaction the active participation of Member States, specialized agencies, United Nations bodies, non-governmental organizations, older persons and experts in developing a practical strategy on ageing in the form of a set of targets on ageing for the year 2001,

Welcoming the convening of the XVth International Congress of Gerontology at Budapest, from 4 to 9 July 1993,

Welcoming with appreciation the participation of older persons in development programmes and projects,

Aware of the plight of older persons, particularly those in developing countries and those in difficult circumstances,

Aware also of the heavy obligations on families that provide care to older persons and the need for comprehensive community care programmes,

Aware further of the increasing concern of development agencies for securing the human and financial resources needed for adjusting policies and programmes to population ageing,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the global targets on ageing for the year 2001: a practical strategy (A/47/339) and on the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing (A/47/369);

2. *Adopts* the global targets on ageing for the year 2001 A/47/339, sect. III) as a practical strategy on ageing, and urges Member States to support that strategy and to consult the guide for setting national targets on ageing (ibid., sect. IV);

3. *Invites* the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, as the lead and coordinating agency for the global targets, to update the target strategies periodically on the basis of achievements and new opportunities and to refine indicators for measuring progress in cooperation with the International Institute on Ageing in Malta and others;

4. *Invites* the regional commissions to assist Member States in their regions in setting regional targets on ageing for the year 2001, bearing in mind the global targets and the diverse national needs in their regions;

5. *Invites* the specialized agencies and United Nations bodies to examine technical, organizational and financial means of strengthening the inter-agency consultative process, including the biennial meetings on ageing, and to suggest measures for the consideration of the Administrative Committee on Coordination;

6. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to give all possible support, in the form of both regular and extrabudgetary resources, to the Ageing Unit of the Centre, to enable it to fulfil its mandate as lead agency for the action programme on ageing for 1992 and beyond;

7. *Welcomes* the support of the United Nations Population Fund, the Government of Sweden and two non-governmental organizations for the research project of the Centre entitled "Developmental Implications of Demographic Change: Global Population Ageing" and invites continuing support for this project as the basis of a global research component at the Centre;

8. *Invites* Member States to second national experts and junior professional officers to the Ageing Unit of the Centre to support selected target strategies;

9. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to convene an ad hoc informal working group at its thirty-third session for the third review and appraisal of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and for proposing measures in support of setting national targets on ageing in the decade ahead;

10. *Invites* interested Member States and organizations to support the Centre in establishing and maintaining a data bank on ageing policies and programmes so that the data gathered in the quadrennial reviews can be systematized

and made available to Member States and others on a continuing basis;

11. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the major contribution of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to the global information campaign, and requests it to continue its work on ageing during the coming decade;

12. *Also acknowledges with appreciation* the initiative, expertise and dedication of the non-governmental community, and invites the Centre to explore the feasibility of establishing a non-governmental advisory committee, funded by voluntary contributions, to assist the Secretariat in promoting the United Nations Principles for Older Persons[9] and in implementing the Plan of Action and the target strategies;

13. *Commends* the International Institute on Ageing on its training programme and related activities, and invites national, regional and international organizations to cooperate closely with the Institute;

14. *Urges* the United Nations, Member States and non-governmental organizations to support the African Society of Gerontology in developing and implementing a regional programme of activities on ageing;

15. *Invites* interested Member States and others to explore the feasibility of establishing a training institute on ageing for Latin America and the Caribbean;

16. *Also invites* Member States generously to support the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing in order to enable it to continue serving as an operational tool of the United Nations programme on ageing;

17. *Invites* Member States, corporations and foundations to support the Banyan Fund Association: A World Fund for Ageing;

18. *Urges* the United Nations Development Programme and other development agencies to include a component on ageing in their regular programmes;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Social development".

Draft resolution III

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the rapid growth and geographical extension of organized crime in its various forms, both nationally and internationally, undermining the development process, impairing the quality of life and threatening human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Acknowledging the need for global efforts commensurate with the magnitude of national and transnational crime,

Recalling the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling also that the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders adopted resolutions entitled "Organized crime" and "Prevention and control of organized crime",[10]

Recalling further its resolutions 44/71 and 44/72 of 8 December 1989, 45/121 and 45/123 of 14 December 1990, 46/152 of 18 December 1991 and S-17/2 of 23 February 1990 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/70 of 24 May 1989, and taking note of Council resolution 1992/23 of 30 July 1992,

Bearing in mind that the Eighth Congress explored possibilities and ways of strengthening further international cooperation in combating organized crime and adopted the Guidelines for the prevention and control of organized crime,[11] and model treaties relating to this question,[12]

Welcoming with appreciation the results achieved at the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, held at Versailles, France, from 21 to 23 November 1991,[13]

Acknowledging with appreciation the work done by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice during its first session, held at Vienna from 21 to 30 April 1992,[14]

Noting that the Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Strategies to Deal with Transnational Crime, held at Smolenice, Czechoslovakia, from 27 to 31 May 1991, and the International Seminar on Organized Crime, held at Suzdal, Russian Federation, from 21 to 25 October 1991, formulated important recommendations in this area,[15]

Noting also that the meeting convened by the Resource Committee on Transnational Crime of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, held at Courmayeur, Italy, from 23 to 28 March 1992, resulted in a proposed outline for an international conference on money laundering and control,[16]

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/24 of 30 July 1992, in which the Council decided that the topic "Action against national and transnational economic, organized and environmental crime: national experiences and international cooperation" could be included in the provisional agenda of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Reaffirming that priority must be given to the struggle against all activities of organized crime, including the illicit arms trade and traffic in narcotic drugs, cultural property theft, money laundering, the infiltration of legitimate business and the corruption of public officials,

Emphasizing the role of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in that respect,

1. *Urges* Member States to give favourable consideration to the implementation of the Guidelines for the prevention and control of organized crime[11] at both national and international levels;

2. *Invites* Member States, in cooperation with international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to assist in increasing awareness to ensure a broad base of

[9] Resolution 46/91, annex.

[10] See *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August–7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. C, resolutions 15 and 24.

[11] Ibid., resolution 24, annex.

[12] See resolutions 45/116, 45/117 and 45/118.

[13] See A/46/703 and Corr.1.

[14] See E/1992/30.

[15] See Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/23, annexes I and II.

[16] E/CN.15/1992/NGO/4, annex.

public participation and support for action against organized crime;

3. *Also invites* Member States to make available to the Secretary-General, on request, the provisions of their legislation relating to money laundering, the tracing, seizing and forfeiture of the proceeds of crime and the monitoring of large-scale cash transactions and other measures so that they may be available to Member States desiring to enact or further develop legislation in those fields;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to continue to consider ways of strengthening international cooperation in combating organized crime, taking due account of the opinions of Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations expressed at international forums and to submit its views, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

5. *Also requests* the Commission to organize the ongoing review and analysis of the incidence of transnational organized criminal activity and the dissemination of information thereon;

6. *Calls upon* Member States, international organizations and interested non-governmental organizations to cooperate closely with the United Nations in organizing practice-oriented workshops, research projects and training programmes to deal with specific aspects of organized criminal activities.

Draft resolution IV

TOWARDS FULL INTEGRATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES INTO SOCIETY: A CONTINUING WORLD PROGRAMME OF ACTION

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 37/52 and 37/53 of 3 December 1982 and 46/96 of 16 December 1991, and taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1992/276 of 30 July 1992 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/48 of 3 March 1992,[17]

Noting the progress achieved during the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, including increased awareness and expanded knowledge of disability issues, the increased role played by persons with disabilities and by organizations, and the development of disability legislation,

Aware of the major obstacles to the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[2] foremost among these being an inadequate allocation of resources,

Mindful of the need for persons with disabilities to be afforded the means to take their place as full-fledged citizens in all fields of society,

Deeply concerned by the increasing numbers of persons with disabilities as a consequence of poverty and disease, wars and civil strife and demographic and environmental factors, including natural disasters and catastrophic accidents,

Acknowledging with appreciation the work of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, as the focal point for disability issues within the United Nations system,

Recognizing that the ongoing process of elaborating standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons represents one of the important initiatives of the Decade,

Noting the proposed action towards a long-term strategy to implement the World Programme of Action to the year 2000 and beyond, resulting from the meeting of experts held at Vancouver, Canada, in April 1992,[18]

Welcoming the initiative of the Government of Canada in convening the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for the Status of Persons with Disabilities, held at Montreal, Canada, on 8 and 9 October 1992,

Having carefully considered the various reports and statements made during its plenary meetings on 12 and 13 October 1992, devoted to marking the conclusion of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (see A/47/PV.33-36),

Welcoming Economic and Social Council decision 1992/276, in which the Council recommended the continuation of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons under a new name, the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability, and under new terms of reference (see A/47/214-E/1992/50),

Having taken note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/415 and Corr.1) concerning the second round of monitoring of the implementation of the World Programme of Action and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

1. *Reaffirms* the continuing validity and value of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, which provides a firm and innovative framework for disability-related issues;

2. *Reiterates* the responsibility of Governments for removing or facilitating the removal of barriers and obstacles to the full integration of persons with disabilities into society, and supports their efforts in developing national policies to reach specific objectives;

3. *Urges* Governments to show their commitment to improving the situation of persons with disabilities, *inter alia*, by:

(*a*) Establishing an appropriate governmental mechanism to be responsible for policy relating to persons with disabilities and overall coordination;

(*b*) Addressing disability issues within integrated social development policies linked to other socio-economic issues and providing preventive and rehabilitative measures and an equalization of opportunities, with the ultimate objective of facilitating the full integration of persons with disabilities into society;

(*c*) Where appropriate, creating new or strengthening existing high-level national coordinating committees or other similar bodies in accordance with the Guidelines for the Establishment and Development of National Coordinating Committees on Disability or Similar Bodies,[19] adopted at Beijing;

(*d*) Supporting the development of organizations of persons with disabilities and using the body of knowledge

[17] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 2* (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[18] See E/CN.5/1993/4.

[19] A/C.3/46/4, annex I.

accumulated by persons with disabilities or their representatives in decision-making processes;

(*e*) Integrating, where possible, disability components into technical assistance and technical cooperation programmes;

4. *Welcomes* the proclamation by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 1993-2002;[20]

5. *Also welcomes* the decision of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for the Status of Persons with Disabilities, held at Montreal, Canada, to establish a Working Group of Ministers and the continuing discussion on the question;

6. *Further welcomes* the initiative of the United States of America to act as host, in cooperation with the United Nations, to an international conference on disability in the autumn of 1993;

7. *Urges* the optimum use of existing United Nations mechanisms and bodies, including regional commissions, specialized agencies, other intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations, especially organizations of persons with disabilities, in the planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of the United Nations programme on disability, in line with the restructuring and streamlining efforts of the United Nations system and in order to make the most cost-effective use of resources;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to turn the focus of the United Nations programme on disability from awareness raising to action, to give higher priority and visibility to disability issues within the work programme of the United Nations system, to provide it, through the use of existing resources, with an adequate allocation of funding to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations as a catalyst for change, as a standard-setting organization, as a forum for the exchange of views and as a promoter of technical cooperation activities, by:

(*a*) Integrating disability issues into the policies, programmes and projects of the specialized agencies on a broader scale and with a higher priority;

(*b*) Concentrating action and assistance in countries and regions that are most needy and paying special attention to especially vulnerable groups;

(*c*) Considering the creation of a panel of eminent persons, including persons with disabilities, to advise the Secretary-General on disability matters;

(*d*) Initiating model pilot projects, in partnership with all interested parties, to assist Member States in formulating comprehensive and coherent disability policies and feasible action plans, taking into account diverse socio-cultural factors and varying levels of economic development;

(*e*) Finalizing the revision of the translation into the official languages of the United Nations of the World Programme of Action, in particular the terms "impairment", "disability", "handicap" and "disabled person";

(*f*) Reviewing the Human Development Index of the United Nations Development Programme to include an evaluation of the way a society treats its disabled citizens as a factor of the quality of life in that society;

(*g*) Continuing United Nations inter-agency meetings established as a result of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons and focusing such meetings on the implementation of the World Programme of Action;

(*h*) Asking the Statistical Office of the Secretariat, in close collaboration with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the relevant United Nations organizations, to continue its important work of collecting statistical data about disability matters and to publish updated disability statistics;

9. *Urges* the Commission for Social Development to expedite the elaboration of standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons;

10. *Encourages* the consideration during major forthcoming events, including the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993, the International Conference on Population and Development to be held in 1994, the International Year of the Family to be observed in 1994, the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1995, and the World Summit for Social Development to be held in 1995, of disability issues relevant to the subject-matter of those events;

11. *Decides* to continue, in response to General Assembly resolution 46/96 and Economic and Social Council decision 1992/276, the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability and encourages the Secretary-General to explore diversified funding arrangements to support and strengthen the Fund involving not only Member States, but also the private sector, with due regard to the need for greater transparency in the management of the Fund;

12. *Appeals* to Member States to highlight the observance of the International Day of Disabled Persons on 3 December every year with a view to furthering the integration into society of persons with disabilities;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Social development".

Draft resolution V

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/153 of 18 December 1991,

Recognizing that criminality is a major concern of all nations and that it calls for a concerted response from the international community aimed at preventing crime, improving the functioning of the criminal justice system and law enforcement, and increasing respect for individual rights,

Conscious of the vital role of regional cooperation in the fight against crime and of the potential contribution of interregional and regional institutes in the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders,

Recognizing the efforts made thus far by the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in fulfilling its mandate through, *inter alia*, the organization of training programmes and regional seminars,

Aware of the financial difficulties that the Institute continues to face as a result of the fact that many States of the African region are in the category of the least developed

[20] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 11* (E/1992/31), chap. IV, resolution 48/3.

countries and therefore lack the necessary resources with which to support the Institute,

Recognizing the urgent need to promote and intensify international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice and the fact that such cooperation can be effective only if it is executed with the direct participation of the receiving States, with due respect for their needs and priorities,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/47/379 and Corr.1);

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Governments and intergovernmental organizations that have supported the Institute in the discharge of its responsibilities;

3. *Calls upon* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify financial and other support to the Institute, in order to enable it to fulfil its objectives, particularly in the fields of training, technical assistance, policy guidance, research and data collection;

4. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are provided to the Institute, within the overall appropriations of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 in support of the Institute, to enable it to carry out, in full and on time, all its mandates;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

Draft resolution VI

THE ROLE OF COOPERATIVES IN THE LIGHT OF NEW ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRENDS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/58 of 8 December 1989, in particular paragraph 4 thereof, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/25 of 30 July 1992,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends (A/47/216-E/1992/43),

Recognizing the importance of the policy-oriented research being undertaken by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat concerning the relevance of cooperatives to the achievement of the social policy objectives set forth in the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,[21] in the execution of which it acts as a focal point within the United Nations system,

Bearing in mind that 1995 will mark the centenary of the establishment of the International Cooperative Alliance,

Taking note with satisfaction of the important recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General (ibid., para. 4) directed towards ensuring the best possible means of dealing with the issue of cooperatives in the light of their broad significance in contributing to the solution of major economic and social problems,

Welcoming the recommendation contained in paragraph 4 (*a*) of the report of the Secretary-General, and bearing in mind the substantial support shown by Governments and by the international cooperative movement for the idea of observing an international day of cooperatives,

Expressing its appreciation to government agencies, national organizations representing cooperatives, the specialized agencies and other organizations, especially the Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives, for their valuable contribution,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends (A/47/216-E/1992/43);

2. *Proclaims* the first Saturday of July 1995 to be International Day of Cooperatives, marking the centenary of the establishment of the International Cooperative Alliance, and decides to consider the possibility of observing an international day of cooperatives in future years;

3. *Encourages* Governments to consider fully the potential of cooperatives for contributing to the solution of economic, social and environmental problems in formulating national development strategies;

4. *Encourages* the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to redouble its efforts of support and coordination in order to achieve the social policy objectives set forth in the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future;

5. *Invites* government agencies, national organizations representing cooperatives, the specialized agencies and other organizations, especially the Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives, to maintain and increase their programmes of support to the international cooperative movement, within existing resources;

6. *Also invites*, as the Economic and Social Council already did in its resolution 1668 (LII) of 1 June 1972, the specialized agencies that have a substantial interest in cooperatives, especially the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and other organizations, particularly the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, as well as other relevant international organizations of cooperatives that are not yet members of the Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives, to become members at an early date in order to ensure its effectiveness by their contribution of appropriate resources;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to maintain and increase the support provided by the United Nations to the programmes and objectives of the international cooperative movement, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends, indicating in his report the progress made towards that goal.

Draft resolution VII

CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the high costs of crime, particularly in its new and transnational forms, and by the dangers posed to individual and collective security and to the welfare of countries and peoples by the rising incidence of crime,

[21] E/CONF.80/10, chap. III.

Emphasizing the need for global efforts commensurate with the magnitude of national and transnational crime, and for strengthened regional and international cooperation to combat crime in all its forms and to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of criminal justice systems,

Bearing in mind the goals of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, specifically the reduction of criminality, more efficient and effective law enforcement and administration of justice, respect for human rights and the promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct,

Recognizing that many States suffer from extreme shortages of human and financial resources, which prevents them from responding adequately to problems related to crime,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by many States at the bilateral level to provide assistance and know-how in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Bearing in mind that effective international action in crime prevention and criminal justice requires effective cooperation and improved coordination of all related activities carried out at the bilateral and multilateral levels,

Recalling its previous resolutions in which it expressed its concern about the increasing needs of Member States and the capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme to meet them,

Recalling also the recommendations of the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, held at Versailles, France, from 21 to 23 November 1991,[13] which were adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and which included the statement of principles and programme of action contained in the annex to the resolution,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/1 of 6 February 1992, by which the Council decided to establish the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Mindful of the responsibilities of the Commission, recommended by the Ministerial Meeting and entrusted to it by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in their relevant resolutions,

Recognizing the need for an appropriate Secretariat support structure capable of performing the new functions mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/152 and by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992,

Concerned about the disparity between the scope of the required work and the limited resources available, including resources for practical measures, to assist Member States, upon their request, in dealing with their most urgent needs in preventing and combating crime problems,

1. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the results of its first session, held at Vienna from 21 to 30 April 1992;[14]

2. *Welcomes with appreciation* Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 1992/23 and 1992/24 of 30 July 1992;

3. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the measures taken to implement the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme (A/47/399 and Corr.1),on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/47/379 and Corr.1) and on the strengthening of international cooperation in combating organized crime (A/47/381);

4. *Recognizes* that the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme has a special contribution to make in a world seeking to surmount serious problems of violence and crime;

5. *Recalls* the priority themes established by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1992/22 to guide the work of the Commission in the development of a detailed programme and the budget allocations for the period 1992-1996, as follows:

(*a*) National and transnational crime, organized crime, economic crime, including money laundering, and the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment;

(*b*) Crime prevention in urban areas, juvenile and violent criminality;

(*c*) Efficiency, fairness and improvement in the management and administration of criminal justice and related systems, with due emphasis on the strengthening of national capacities in developing countries for the regular collection, collation, analysis and utilization of data in the development and implementation of appropriate policies;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to support the operational activities and advisory services of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, within existing resources from the regular budget of the Organization commensurate to its high priority and importance, and independently of resources available through voluntary contributions;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide from existing resources adequate funds to build and maintain the institutional capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme to respond to requests of Member States for assistance in this field;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to take all measures necessary to effect the upgrading of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat into a division, as recommended in and in accordance with resolution 46/152;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures for assisting the Commission in performing its functions as the principal policy-making body in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and for ensuring the proper coordination of all relevant activities in the field, in particular with the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

10. *Invites* the relevant funding agencies of the United Nations to consider including crime prevention and criminal justice activities in their funding programmes, bearing in mind their established priorities, at a level of priority commensurate to the increasing needs of Member States in the field, and to cooperate closely with the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in planning and implementing those activities;

11. *Invites* Governments to lend their full support to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and to increase their financial contributions to

the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund.

*DOCUMENT A/47/703/ADD.1**

PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*11 December 1992*]

1. The Third Committee continued its consideration of sub-item (*a*) of item 93, entitled "Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family" at its 54th, 56th, 59th and 61st meetings, held between 2 and 9 December 1992.

2. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Chile, on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.51) entitled "Convening of a world summit for social development". Subsequently, Angola, Benin, Cyprus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Malta, Slovenia, the Sudan, Swaziland, Vanuatu and Zambia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[*Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 8 below, with the exception of paragraphs 3, 8 and 12.*]

"3. *Decides* to convene a world summit for social development at the level of heads of State or Government to be held in early 1995;

"8. *Decides also* that the Preparatory Committee shall hold an organizational session for one week in April 1993 and, at the level of personal representatives of the heads of State or Government, three substantive sessions in 1994 of no more than ten working days each at the United Nations Headquarters in New York;

"12. *Recommends* that the Commission for Social Development give consideration to the agenda of the world summit for social development at its thirty-third session in 1993 and that it report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993;".

3. At its 56th meeting, the Committee had before it a statement (A/C.3/47/L.80) of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

4. At the same meeting, the Acting Controller, Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Finance of the Secretariat, made a statement of clarification on the programme budget implications.

5. At the 61st meeting, the representative of Chile, on behalf of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.51 and Angola, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, India, Israel, Jordan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Namibia, New Zealand, Romania, Slovenia, the Sudan, Uganda, Vanuatu and Zambia, introduced a revised version (A/C.3/47/L.51/Rev.1) of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Gambia joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution without a vote (see para. 8 below, draft resolution).

7. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America made statements after the adoption of the draft resolution.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

8. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CONVENING OF A WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/139 of 17 December 1991 and Economic and Social Council decision 1991/230 of 30 May 1991 and taking note of Council resolution 1992/27 of 30 July 1992,

Having considered the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General[22] on the consultations requested by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1991/230,

Recalling its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, by which it adopted the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, which includes as one of its principal themes the need to strengthen the mutually reinforcing relationship between economic growth and human welfare,

Recalling also its resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987, by which it endorsed the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,[21]

Welcoming the support expressed for the convening of a world summit for social development at the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992 (see A/47/675-S/24816, annex),

Conscious that increased international cooperation for economic and social development would significantly contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Convinced of the need for the enhancement of the social component of sustainable development to achieve economic growth with social justice,

Reaffirming the right and responsibility of each State to determine freely its own priorities, policies and objectives

*Incorporating document A/47/703/Add.1/Corr.1 dated 17 December 1992.

[22] E/1992/80, annex.

for social development in accordance with its constitutional and legal systems and social conditions,

Conscious of the need to address ways and means for the elimination of widespread poverty and the full enjoyment of human rights, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, as interrelated goals,

Acknowledging the need for an integrated approach in the fields of social and economic development in the United Nations system in order to deploy more effectively the widespread experience of the system in those areas,

Stressing that poverty, unemployment and social integration are closely interrelated in all societies and have a particularly profound impact on developing countries,

Convinced that a world summit for social development should contribute to efforts by all countries to foster sustainable development and to promote policies against poverty and unemployment in all societies,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for their efforts in carrying out a comprehensive process of consultations on this matter;

2. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General[22] concerning the positive outcome of the consultations on the possibility of convening a world summit for social development;

3. *Decides* to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of heads of State or Government early in 1995;[23]

4. *Accepts with deep appreciation* the generous offer of the Government of Denmark to act as host to the Summit;

5. *Decides* that the Summit shall have the following objectives:

(*a*) To further the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations, as stated in Article 55, to promote "higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development", and "solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems", with particular focus on social development aspects;

(*b*) To express a shared world-wide commitment to put the needs of people at the centre of development and of international cooperation as a major priority of international relations;

(*c*) To stimulate international cooperation at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels, through governmental, private and non-governmental initiatives, in order to assist in the implementation of nationally appropriate, effective and efficient social policies and to formulate strategies which will enable all citizens to be actively engaged in those policies;

(*d*) To formulate strategies on goals, policies and priority actions that could be adopted at the national, regional and international levels to address, in the different development realities, core issues of shared universal concern in the field of social development, giving particular attention to the needs of the least developed countries;

(*e*) To create international awareness of and address the modalities to attain the necessary balance between economic efficiency and social justice in a growth-oriented, equitable and sustainable development environment, in accordance with nationally defined priorities;

(*f*) To address, in creative ways, the interaction between the social function of the State, market responses to social demands and the imperatives of sustainable development;

(*g*) To identify common problems of socially marginalized and disadvantaged groups and promote the integration of those groups into society, highlighting the need for societies to equalize opportunities for all members;

(*h*) To promote programmes to ensure legal protection, foster effective social welfare programmes and enhance education and training for different groups in all societies, including the marginalized and disadvantaged groups;

(*i*) To assist in ensuring a more effective delivery of social services for the more disadvantaged sectors of society;

(*j*) To highlight the need to mobilize resources for social development at the local, national, regional and international levels;

(*k*) To make appropriate recommendations regarding more effective action by the United Nations system in the sphere of social development, in particular, measures and policies for the revitalization of the Commission for Social Development;

6. *Decides*, taking into account the objectives set out in the present resolution, that the core issues affecting all societies to be addressed by the Summit are:

(*a*) The enhancement of social integration, particularly of the more disadvantaged and marginalized groups;

(*b*) Alleviation and reduction of poverty;

(*c*) Expansion of productive employment;

7. *Decides* to establish a Preparatory Committee open to the participation of all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;

8. *Decides also* that the Preparatory Committee shall hold an organizational session for one week in April 1993 and, at the level of personal representatives of the heads of State or Government or other appropriate high-level representatives specifically designated by Governments, three substantive sessions in 1994 of no more than ten working days each, at the Headquarters of the United Nations;

9. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee, at its organizational session, shall elect, with due regard to equitable geographical representation, a Bureau, of which the host country, Denmark, shall be an ex officio member;

10. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee shall:

(a) Consider reports submitted by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system on matters relating to the World Summit for Social Development;

(*b*) Draft the provisional agenda of the Summit, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

(*c*) Prepare the draft decisions for the Summit and submit them to the Summit for consideration and adoption;

(*d*) Adopt other appropriate decisions relevant to the successful preparations for, outcome of and follow-up to the Summit;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish an ad hoc secretariat unit, including personnel of the relevant

[23] This decision notwithstanding, Governments may be represented at the ministerial or similarly high level.

organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, to assist in the preparatory process and the substantive work of the Preparatory Committee;

12. *Recommends* that the Commission for Social Development give consideration to the agenda of the Summit at its thirty-third session, in 1993, and to the question of holding an extraordinary session dedicated solely to the question of the Summit before the first substantive session of the Preparatory Committee in 1994;

13. *Recommends also* that the Economic and Social Council, at the high-level segment of its substantive session of 1993, consider the theme, "World Summit for Social Development";

14. *Requests* the regional commissions to include in their programme of work for 1993 the question of the World Summit for Social Development, with particular emphasis on the social situation in their respective regions, and to formulate proposals thereon and prepare an integrated report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

15. *Requests* the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental organizations, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to contribute fully to the preparations for the Summit;

16. *Recommends* that the Preparatory Committee take full account, as appropriate, of the preparations for and the outcome of the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993 and the International Conference on Population and Development to be held in 1994 and of the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1995;

17. *Requests* the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to contribute in accordance with established practice to the Summit and the preparatory process, as appropriate;

18. *Invites* the Secretary-General to provide the resources required for initiating the preparatory process of the Summit in 1993, including through redeployment;

19. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund and to mobilize voluntary contributions from public and private sources for the financing of the additional activities required by the preparations for and the holding of the Summit;

20. *Decides* that the resources of the trust fund should be utilized to finance the participation of the least developed countries in the Summit and the preparatory process;

21. *Requests* the Preparatory Committee to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions on the progress of work of the Committee and the preparations for the Summit.

DOCUMENT A/47/1011

Letter dated 2 September 1993 from the President of the Economic and Social Council to the President of the General Assembly transmitting a draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*8 September 1993*]

The Economic and Social Council, by its resolution 1993/23 of 27 July 1993, which was adopted on the recommendation of the Commission for Social Development, approved for transmission to the General Assembly for adoption the draft resolution entitled "International Year of the Family", contained in the annex hereto .

The draft resolution contains several provisions which call for immediate action, including action to be taken by the General Assembly during its forty-eighth session, following consultation with Member States. One such recommendation is contained in paragraph 14, in which the Assembly would decide "to devote one of its plenary meetings at its forty-eighth session, in early December 1993, to launching the International Year of the Family". Another is contained in paragraph 20, in which the Secretary-General is requested "to seek the views of States members of the Commission for Social Development on the desirability of working out a declaration on the role, responsibilities and rights of families on the occasion of the Year".

Should the draft resolution, according to normal procedures, be submitted to the General Assembly for action at its forty-eighth session, it would not be acted upon until the Assembly considers the report of the Economic and Social Council during the latter part of its forty-eighth session. This would leave very little time for adequate preparatory steps to be taken for the Assembly's launching of the International Year of the Family in early December 1993. Therefore, it is of special urgency that the Assembly give earlier consideration to the draft resolution than it would under its normal procedures.

Further to consultations with the Coordinator for the International Year of the Family, I wish to propose that, because of the exigencies of the situation, the General Assembly should act on the draft resolution at one of the last meetings of its forty-seventh session, thereby greatly facilitating the preparatory process to the Year. I have been informed that in August the matter of an earlier action on the resolution had been presented to the chairmen of the regional groups by the Coordinator for the Year during his visit to New York and that they had consented to brief their respective groups in detail on the matter.

I should be grateful to Your Excellency for your prompt consideration of the matter and for your concurrence that this draft resolution should be considered at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Juan SOMAVIA
President
Economic and Social Council

ANNEX

Draft resolution

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE FAMILY

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 44/82 of 8 December 1989, 45/133 of 14 December 1990 and 46/92 of 16 December 1991 concerning the International Year of the Family, as expressions of the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Recalling that major United Nations instruments on human rights and social policy, as well as relevant global plans and programmes of action, call for the widest possible protection and assistance to be accorded to the family,

Convinced that equality between the sexes, women's equal participation in employment and shared parental responsibility are essential elements of modern family policy,

Conscious of the existence of various concepts of the family in different social, cultural and political systems,

Aware, at the same time, that families are the fullest reflection, at the grass-roots level, of the strengths and weaknesses of the social and developmental welfare environment, and as such offer a uniquely comprehensive and synthesizing approach to social issues,

Realizing that families, as basic units of social life, are major agents of sustainable development at all levels of society and that their contribution to that process is crucial for its success,

Stressing that the observance of the Year in 1994 will immediately precede the celebration by the family of nations of the historic fiftieth anniversary of the Charter of the United Nations,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, submitted to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-third session, on the state of preparations for the Year,[24]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the state of preparations for the International Year of the Family; [24]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for a well-coordinated and impressive effort in the preliminary and preparatory phases to the Year, despite resource constraints, and for the considerable progress made towards its observance;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Year has gained increasing support at all levels and that the preparatory process has enhanced and strengthened the substantive orientation of the Year;

4. *Commends* all Governments, specialized agencies, regional commissions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which have undertaken special efforts to prepare for the observance of the Year;

5. *Urges* Governments, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, especially those which have not yet done so, to intensify the efforts undertaken, *inter alia*, by the identification of national coordinating mechanisms and the elaboration of national programmes of action, in the preparations for and observance of the Year;

6. *Welcomes* the holding in 1993 of four regional and interregional preparatory meetings for the Year, organized by the secretariat for the Year in the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the Secretariat, in close cooperation with the regional commissions, and hosted by the Governments of China, Colombia, Malta and Tunisia;

7. *Takes note with interest* of the proposal by the Government of Slovakia that the Bratislava International Centre of Family Studies be affiliated with the United Nations;[25]

8. *Also takes note with interest* of the results of the Expert Group Meeting on the Social Consequences of Population Growth and Changing Social Conditions, with Particular Emphasis on the Family,[26] co-sponsored by the Government of Germany and held at Vienna from 21 to 25 September 1992;

9. *Also welcomes* the active involvement of non-governmental organizations in the preparatory process for the Year, including the major global initiative to convene a world non-governmental organization forum entitled "Launching the International Year of the Family, 1994: Strengthening Families for the Well-being of Individuals and Societies", to be held at Valletta from 28 November to 2 December 1993, and calls upon all those concerned to support the event in every possible manner;

10. *Expresses its special gratitude* to Governments and other donors, especially those in the private sector, which have generously responded to earlier appeals to contribute resources to the Voluntary Fund for the International Year of the Family;

11. *Appeals* to all Governments concerned and all other prospective donors to pledge their contributions to the Voluntary Fund, notably during the pledging segments of the regional and interregional preparatory meetings in 1993, with a view to releasing new funds for specific family-oriented projects, particularly in developing countries, during both the Year and the follow-up thereto;

12. *Invites* policy-making organs of specialized agencies and other bodies in the United Nations system to consider, in the context of their substantive mandates, the principles and objectives of the Year and follow-up action to the Year for the benefit of the families of the world;

13. *Also invites* organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to include in their programme budgets for 1994 and 1995, as appropriate, programme elements for the observance of and follow-up to the Year;

14. *Decides* to devote one of its plenary meetings at its forty-eighth session, in early December 1993, to launching the International Year of the Family;

15. *Also decides* that, beginning in 1994, 15 May of every year shall be observed as the International Day of Families;

16. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights, the Population Commission and the Commission on the Status of Women to include in the agendas of their sessions in 1993 or 1994 consideration of the principles and objectives of the Year in the context of their major areas of concern, and to propose specific follow-up measures regarding human rights, population issues and the advancement of women as each affects or is affected by families, including family-oriented components of the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994, the World Summit for Social Development, to be held at Copenhagen on 11 and 12 March 1995, and the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held at Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995;

17. *Further decides* to devote two plenary meetings at its forty-ninth session, in 1994, to the implementation of the follow-up to the Year, and to designate those meetings as an international conference on families, which should take place at an appropriate global policy-making level and in keeping with the procedures and practices of the General Assembly;

18. *Appeals* to Member States as well as to all other participants in the observance of the Year to highlight 1994 as a special occasion to benefiting families of the world in their quest for a better life for all, based on the principle of subsidiarity, which seeks solutions to problems at the lowest level of the societal structure;

19. *Calls for* a concerted promotional and information campaign on behalf of the Year at the national, regional and international levels, with the strong participation of the mass media;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To seek the views of States members of the Commission for Social Development on the desirability of working out a declaration on the role, responsibilities and rights of families on the occasion of the Year;

(*b*) To plan adequate resources, including staff, through redeployment in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, with a view to ensuring effective observance of and follow-up to the Year, commensurate with its important principles and objectives;

(*c*) To continue taking specific measures, through all the communication media at his disposal, particularly within the mandates of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to give widespread publicity to the preparations for and observance of the Year, and to increase the dissemination of information on the subject;

(*d*) To report on the observance of the Year at the national, regional and international levels, and to submit specific pro-

[24] E/CN.5/1993/3.

[25] Ibid., para. 30.

[26] See E/CN.5/1993/6.

posals on the follow-up to the Year, including a draft plan of action, if deemed appropriate, to the Assembly at its fiftieth session;

21. *Decides* to consider the question of the International Year of the Family at its fiftieth session, on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General under the item entitled "Social development".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 14 October 1992, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/47/L.4 without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 47/3.[27]

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 16 October 1992, the representative of the Dominican Republic orally revised draft resolution A/47/L.5/Rev.1 by deleting from the beginning of paragraph 1 (*l*) of the annex the words "intensify efforts to advance disarmament programmes and to" and by inserting in paragraph 3 of the annex, after the words "Older Persons", the phrase ", supported by the regular programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999 and by voluntary contributions,". At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 47/5.[27]

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1992, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to VII submitted by the Third Committee in part I of its report (A/47/703, para. 30) as follows: draft resolutions I to IV and VI and VII were adopted without a vote and draft resolution V was adopted by a recorded vote of 121 to 1, with 45 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolutions 47/85 to 47/91.[27]

Also at the 89th plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in part II of its report (A/47/703/Add.1, para. 8) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 47/92.[27]

At its 112th plenary meeting, on 20 September 1993, the General Assembly, in the context of agenda item 12 and sub-item (*a*) of agenda item 93, adopted the draft resolution contained in document A/47/1011. For the final text, see resolution 47/237.[28]

[27] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.
[28] Ibid., vol. II.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/47/80-S/23502	Letter dated 29 January 1992 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Singapore Declaration of 1992, adopted by the heads of State and Government of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations at Singapore on 28 January 1992	
A/47/87	Letter dated 6 February 1992 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	
A/47/88-S/23563	Letter dated 6 February 1992 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Dakar from 9 to 11 December 1991	
A/47/214-E/1992/50	Continuation of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons: note by the Secretary-General	
A/47/216-E/1992/43	Status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends: report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/232-S/24025 and Corr.1	Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the Guidelines for strengthening the capacity of the United Nations in the area of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping	See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24025
A/47/312-S/24238	Letter dated 2 July 1992 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of a letter from the President of Senegal to the Secretary-General and the position paper on the new world order prepared by the Summit Level Group for South-South Consultation and Cooperation (Group of Fifteen) at its second annual meeting, held at Caracas from 27 to 29 November 1991	
A/37/339	Global targets on ageing for the year 2001: a practical strategy: report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/344	Letter dated 21 July 1992 from the representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Port-of-Spain from 29 June to 2 July 1992	

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/47/349	Policies and programmes involving youth: report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/356-S/24367	Letter dated 30 July 1992 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions agreed upon at the second Ibero-American Summit, held at Madrid on 23 and 24 July 1992	
A/47/369	Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing: report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/379 and Corr.1	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/381	The strengthening of international cooperation in combating organized crime: report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/391	Letter dated 17 August 1992 from the representative of the Solomon Islands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Twenty-third South Pacific Forum, held at Honiara on 8 and 9 July 1992	
A/47/399 and Corr.1	Measures taken to implement the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme: report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/415 and Corr.1	Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons: report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/564	Letter dated 25 August 1992 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	
A/47/675-S/24816	Letter dated 11 November 1992 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992	
A/47/706	Letter dated 19 November 1992 from the representative of Cameroon to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the 87th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Yaoundé from 3 to 11 April 1992	
A/47/L.5	Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, China, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Gambia, Grenada, Jamaica, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Paraguay, Senegal, Turkey and Uruguay: draft resolution	Replaced by document A/47/L.5/Rev.1 and Add.1
A/C.3/47/4	Letter dated 15 October 1992 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/47/16	Letter dated 23 November 1992 from the Director-General of the International Labour Organisation to the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/47/L.11	Draft resolution	See A/47/703, paras. 6 and 30, draft resolution I
A/C.3/47/L.13	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 8 and 30, draft resolution II
A/C.3/47/L.14	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 10, 11 and 30, draft resolution III
A/C.3/47/L.15	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 14 to 16 and 30, draft resolution IV
A/C.3/47/L.16	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 18 and 30, draft resolution V
A/C.3/47/L.17	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 24 and 30, draft resolution VI
A/C.3/47/L.19	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 26, 28 and 30, draft resolution VII
A/C.3/47/L.26	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/47/L.16: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/47/L.51	Draft resolution	See A/47/703/Add.1, para. 2
A/C.3/47/L.51/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	Ibid., paras. 2, 5 and 8
A/C.3/47/L.80	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/47/L.51: note by the Secretary-General	
	Programme budget implications of draft resolution V submitted by the Third Committee in document A/47/703	
A/C.5/47/54	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/47/785	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 104
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in document A/47/703/Add.1	
A/C.5/47/70	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/47/788	Report of the Fifth Committee	Ibid.

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 94

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 94: Advancement of women*

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Third Committee*, 19th to 26th, 28th, 30th, 32nd and 35th meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 89th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 95.

DOCUMENT A/47/670

Report of the Third Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*25 November 1992*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, as item 94, the item entitled "Advancement of women", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 19th to 26th, 28th, 30th, 32nd and 35th meetings, held between 27 October and 11 November 1992. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/47/SR.19-26, 28, 30, 32 and 35).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 19th meeting, introductory statements were made by the Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the Focal Point for Women in the Office of Human Resources Management of the Secretariat. At the 26th meeting, the Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women made concluding remarks.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.21

5. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.21) entitled "Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat". Subsequently, Belize, Guinea-Bissau, Latvia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Samoa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At its 30th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 17 below, draft resolution I).

7. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uganda.

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.22

8. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Finland, on behalf of Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Ukraine, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.22) entitled "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women". Subsequently, Belarus, Ecuador, Egypt, Malawi, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa and Turkey joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

9. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Finland, orally revised paragraph 17, which read:

"17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to transmit the report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-seventh session.",

to read:

"17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to make the report available to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-ninth session."

10. At its 30th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution as orally revised (see para. 17 below, draft resolution II).

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.23

11. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Member States that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.23) entitled "Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women", and orally revised it as follows:

(*a*) In paragraph 8, the words "of China" were inserted after the word "Government";

(*b*) Paragraph 25, which read:

"25. *Requests* the Fifth Committee, in reviewing the programme on advancement of women contained in the proposed programme budget of the Secretary-General, to examine the proposals to ensure that established staffing levels, temporary assistance and other objects of expenditure are sufficient to ensure adequate support to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and effective implementation of other aspects of the programme, especially the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women, and, if proposed resources are found insufficient, to determine the appropriate resource levels;",

was deleted and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered.

12. At its 30th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution as orally revised (see para. 17 below, draft resolution III).

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.24

13. At the 32nd meeting, the representative of the Philippines, on behalf of Australia, Chile, China, Costa Rica, El Salvador, France, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Nicaragua, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Thailand and Uganda, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.24) entitled "Violence against women migrant workers", and orally revised it as follows:

(*a*) The title was changed to read "Violence against migrant women workers";

(*b*) In the first preambular paragraph, the word "*Noting*" was replaced by the word "*Recalling*", and the word "affirms" was replaced by the word "reaffirms";

(*c*) In the seventh preambular paragraph, after the words "migrant women workers by", the words "some of" were inserted;

(*d*) In paragraph 3, the words "to promote the safety of women subject to violence and" were inserted after the word "measures";

(*e*) In paragraph 4, the words "relevant human rights bodies," were inserted after the words "United Nations system," and the words "the problem" were replaced by the words "violence against migrant women workers";

(*f*) Paragraph 6, which read:

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Commission on the Status of Women and the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled 'Advancement of women'.",

was replaced by the following:

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the time constraints and pending the completion of a written report, to make a preliminary oral report, through the Commission on the Status of Women and the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled 'Advancement of women'."

14. At the 35th meeting, the representative of the Philippines on behalf of the sponsors, further orally revised the draft resolution.The revisions contained in subparagraphs (*d*) and (*e*) of paragraph 13 above were withdrawn and paragraph 4 of the draft resolution was revised by inserting the words "bodies and" after the word "relevant".

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution as orally revised (see para. 17 below, draft resolution IV).

16. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of India made a statement.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

17. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to IV below:

Draft resolution I

IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE SECRETARIAT

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 1 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also Article 8 of the Charter, which provides that the United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs,

Recalling further the relevant paragraphs of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[1] especially paragraphs 79, 315, 356 and 358,

Recalling its resolution 2715 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, in which it first addressed the question of the employment of women in the Professional category, and all relevant resolutions that have continued to focus on this area since then,

[1] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

Noting with concern that the goal of a 30 per cent participation rate of women in posts subject to geographical distribution by the end of 1990 was not achieved,

Recalling the goal set in its resolutions 45/125 of 14 December 1990, 45/239 C of 21 December 1990 and 46/100 of 16 December 1991 of a 35 per cent overall participation rate of women in posts subject to geographical distribution by 1995,

Recalling also the goal set in resolution 45/239 C of a 25 per cent participation rate of women in posts at the D-1 level and above by 1995,

Deeply concerned that there are now no women at the under-secretary-general level and only one at the assistant secretary-general level in the Secretariat,

Bearing in mind that a visible commitment by the Secretary-General, especially during the continuing restructuring phase, is essential to the achievement of the targets set by the General Assembly,

Welcoming the evaluation and analysis of the main obstacles to the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat as contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/508),

Welcoming also the action programme (ibid., sect. IV) outlined in the report of the Secretary-General, designed to overcome the obstacles to the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat,

1. *Urges* the Secretary-General to implement the action programme outlined in his report, designed to overcome the obstacles to the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, noting that his visible commitment is essential to the achievement of the targets set by the General Assembly;

2. *Also urges* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to accord greater priority to the recruitment and promotion of women in posts subject to geographical distribution, particularly in senior policy-level and decision-making posts, in order to achieve the goals set in resolutions 45/125, 45/239 C and 46/100 of an overall participation rate of 35 per cent by 1995 and 25 per cent in posts at the D-1 level and above by 1995;

3. *Further urges* the Secretary-General to use the opportunity offered by the United Nations reorganization process and the establishment of the Commission on Sustainable Development[2] to promote more women into senior-level positions;

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General to increase the number of women employed in the Secretariat from developing countries and other countries that have a low representation of women;

5. *Strongly encourages* Member States to support the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to increase the percentage of women in Professional posts, especially at the D-1 level and above, by identifying and submitting more women candidates, encouraging women to apply for vacant posts and creating national rosters of women candidates to be shared with the Secretariat, specialized agencies and regional commissions;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to ensure that adequate machinery, with the authority of enforcement and the responsibility of accountability, including a senior-level official devoted to the implementation of the action programme and the recommendations in the report on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (A/47/508), is maintained and strengthened during the course of the programme for the period 1991-1995;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that a progress report is given to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-seventh session, and to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

[2]See resolution 47/191.

Draft resolution II

CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter, is to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, including distinction as to sex,

Affirming that women and men should participate equally in social, economic and political development, should contribute equally to such development and should share equally in improved conditions of life,

Recalling its resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, by which it adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on the Convention, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/17 of 30 July 1992,

Taking note of the decisions adopted at the Sixth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention, on 4 February 1992,[3]

Aware of the important contribution that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[1] can make to eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and to achieving legal and de facto equality between women and men,

Noting the emphasis placed by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, on the ratification of and accession to the Convention,

Having considered the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its tenth[4] and eleventh (A/47/38) sessions,

Noting that the Committee agreed, in examining reports, to take due account of the different cultural and socio-economic systems of States parties to the Convention,

Noting also the importance of the monitoring function of the Committee, as demonstrated most recently in its general recommendation No. 19 on violence against women, adopted at its eleventh session (ibid., sect. I),

Concerned about the increased workload of the Committee,

Convinced of the need to adopt measures to enable the Committee to deal in a thorough and timely manner with reports submitted by States parties,

[3]See CEDAW/SP/1992/4.

[4]*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 38.*

Recalling that, under article 17, paragraph 9, of the Convention, the Secretary-General is required to provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee,

Recalling its resolutions 44/73 of 8 December 1989 and 45/124 of 14 December 1990, in which, *inter alia*, it strongly supported the view of the Committee that the Secretary-General should accord higher priority to strengthening support for the Committee,

Strongly supporting general recommendation No. 19 of the Committee on violence against women, and calling upon States parties to prepare their periodic reports in accordance with this and other general recommendations of the Committee,

Noting with satisfaction that the inter-sessional working group of the Commission on the Status of Women has completed its consideration of the draft declaration on the elimination of violence against women,

Welcoming other general recommendations contained in the reports of the Committee on its tenth and eleventh sessions,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the increasing number of States that have ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and supports the recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to draw attention to those reservations which are incompatible with the objective and purpose of the Convention;

2. *Urges* all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/368) on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and requests him to submit annually to the General Assembly a report on the status of the Convention;

5. *Takes note also* of the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its tenth[4] and eleventh (A/47/38) sessions;

6. *Invites* States parties to the Convention to make all possible efforts to submit their initial as well as their second and subsequent periodic reports on the implementation of the Convention, in accordance with article 18 thereof and with the guidelines provided by the Committee, and to cooperate fully with the Committee in the presentation of their reports;

7. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Committee to rationalize its procedures and expedite the consideration of periodic reports and to develop procedures and guidelines for the consideration of second and subsequent periodic reports, and strongly encourages the Committee to continue those efforts;

8. *Welcomes also*, in accordance with general recommendation No. 11 of the Committee,[5] the initiatives taken to provide regional training courses on the preparation and drafting of reports of States parties for government officials and training and information seminars for States considering acceding to the Convention, and urges the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations to support such initiatives;

9. *Recognizes* the special relevance of the periodic reports of States parties to the Convention to the efforts of the Commission on the Status of Women to review and appraise the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women in those countries;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to provide secretariat staff, including legal staff members expert in human rights treaty implementation, and technical resources for the effective performance by the Committee of its functions;

11. *Strongly supports* the view of the Committee that the Secretary-General should accord higher priority within existing resources to strengthening technical and substantive support for the Committee, in particular to assist in preparatory research;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide for, facilitate and encourage, within existing resources, the dissemination of information relating to the Committee, its decisions and recommendations, the Convention and the concept of legal literacy, taking into account the Committee's own recommendations to that end;

13. *Supports* the request of the Committee for additional meeting time and requests that the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the Committee should be of three weeks' duration;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure adequate support to the Committee, and also requests that sufficient resources from within the existing regular budget be provided for that purpose to enable the Committee to deal in a thorough and timely manner with reports submitted by States parties;

15. *Decides* that, at its forty-ninth session, it will review whether the backlog of the Committee in considering reports has been reduced;

16. *Recommends* that meetings of the Committee should be scheduled, whenever possible, to allow for the timely transmission of the results of its work to the Commission on the Status of Women, for information, in the same year;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to make the report available to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-ninth session.

Draft resolution III

Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 44/77 of 8 December 1989, in which, *inter alia*, it endorsed and reaffirmed the importance of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[1] for the period up to the year 2000 and set out measures for their immediate implementation and for the overall achievement of the interrelated goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

[5] Ibid., *Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 38*, sect. V.

Recalling also its resolution 46/98 of 16 December 1991,

Taking into consideration the resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council on issues relating to women since the adoption of its resolution 1987/18 of 26 May 1987,

Reaffirming its determination to encourage the full participation of women in economic, social, cultural, civil and political affairs and to promote development, cooperation and international peace,

Conscious of the important and constructive contribution to the improvement of the status of women made by the Commission on the Status of Women, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned,

Concerned that the resources available to the programme on the advancement of women of the Secretariat are insufficient to ensure adequate support to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and effective implementation of other aspects of the programme, especially the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1995,

Welcoming the completion of work on the draft declaration on the elimination of violence against women by the inter-sessional working group of the Commission on the Status of Women,

Recognizing the advancement of women as one of the priorities of the Organization for the biennium 1992-1993,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/377);

2. *Reaffirms* paragraph 2 of section I of the recommendations and conclusions arising from the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/15 of 24 May 1990, which called for an improved pace in the implementation of the Strategies in the crucial last decade of the twentieth century, since the cost to societies of failing to implement the Strategies would be high in terms of slowed economic and social development, inadequate use of human resources and reduced progress for society as a whole;

3. *Urges* Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to implement the recommendations;

4. *Calls again upon* Member States to give priority to policies and programmes relating to the subtheme "Employment, health and education", in particular to literacy, for self-reliance of women and the mobilization of indigenous resources, as well as to issues relating to the role of women in economic and political decision-making, population, the environment and information;

5. *Reaffirms* the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in matters related to the advancement of women, and calls upon it to continue promoting the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies to the year 2000, based on the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and the subtheme "Employment, health and education", and urges all relevant bodies of the United Nations system to cooperate effectively with the Commission in this task;

6. *Requests* the Commission, when considering the priority theme relating to development during its thirty-seventh and subsequent sessions, to ensure its early contribution to the preparatory work of forthcoming major international conferences such as the World Conference on Human Rights, to be held in 1993, the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held in 1994, the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1995, and the World Summit on Social Development to be held in 1995, and to address the impact of technologies on women;

7. *Also requests* the Commission to give special attention to women in developing countries, particularly in Africa and the least developed countries, who suffer disproportionately from the effects of the global economic crisis and the heavy external debt burden, and to recommend further measures for the equalization of opportunity and for integration of these women into the development process when considering the priority theme relating to development;

8. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council decision 1992/272 of 30 July 1992 concerning the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women, in which the Council took note of Commission on the Status of Women resolution 36/8 of 20 March 1992,[6] and expresses its appreciation to the Government of China for its offer to act as host for the Conference, to be held in Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take into account section A, paragraph 6, of Commission resolution 36/8 when appointing the Secretary-General of the Conference;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that appropriate staff from the secretariats of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Commission on the Status of Women participate in the preparatory process for the World Conference on Human Rights, as well as in the Conference itself, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985;

11. *Recommends* the further development of methods of compilation and data collection in areas of concern identified by the Commission and urges Member States to improve and broaden collection of gender-disaggregated statistical information and make it available to the relevant bodies of the United Nations system with a view to having prepared, in all official languages, as a background document for the Fourth World Conference on Women, an updated edition of *The World's Women 1970-1990: Trends and Statistics*;[7]

12. *Emphasizes*, in the framework of the Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the total integration of women in the development process, bearing in mind the specific and urgent needs of the developing countries, and calls upon Member States to establish specific targets at each level in order to increase the participation of women in professional, management and decision-making positions in their countries;

13. *Emphasizes once again* the need to give urgent attention to redressing socio-economic inequities at the national and international levels as a necessary step towards

[6] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 4* (E/1992/24), chap. I, sect. C.

[7] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XVII.3.

the full realization of the goals and objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies;

14. *Urges* the Commission to complete its work on the draft declaration on the elimination of violence against women and to submit it for information to the World Conference on Human Rights;

15. *Strongly urges* that particular attention be given by the relevant United Nations organizations and Governments to the special needs of women with disabilities, to elderly women and also to women in vulnerable situations such as migrant and refugee women and children;

16. *Endorses* the recommendation contained in section B of Commission resolution 36/8 that regional preparatory conferences should include in their agendas the issue of women in public life, as well as the request that the Secretary-General include information on women in public life in the preparation of the priority theme, "Peace: women in international decision-making", for the Commission at its thirty-ninth session in 1995;

17. *Welcomes* the recommendations on women, environment and development in all programme areas, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in particular chapter 24 of Agenda 21, entitled "Global action for women towards sustainable and equitable development";[8]

18. *Urges* organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations to ensure active participation of women in the planning and implementation of programmes for sustainable development, and requests Governments to consider nominating women as representatives to the Commission on Sustainable Development;[2]

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in formulating the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001 and in integrating the Forward-looking Strategies into activities mandated by the General Assembly, to pay particular attention to specific sectoral themes that cut across the three objectives, equality, development and peace, and include, in particular, literacy, education, health, population, the impact of technology on the environment and its effect on women and the full participation of women in decision-making, and to continue to assist Governments in strengthening their national machineries for the advancement of women;

20. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue updating the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*,[9] bearing in mind its importance, placing particular emphasis on the adverse impact of the difficult economic situation affecting the majority of developing countries, particularly on the condition of women, giving special attention to worsening conditions for the incorporation of women into the labour force, as well as the impact of reduced expenditures for social services on women's opportunities for education, health and child care, and to submit a preliminary version of the updated *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, in 1993 and a final version in 1994;

21. *Requests* Governments, when presenting candidatures for vacancies in the Secretariat, in particular at the decision-making level, to give priority to women's candidatures, and requests the Secretary-General in reviewing these candidatures to give special consideration to female candidates from underrepresented and unrepresented developing countries;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report periodically to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, on activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking Strategies;

23. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide for the existing weekly radio programmes on women in the regular budget of the United Nations, making adequate provisions for broadcasts in different languages, and to develop the focal point for issues relating to women in the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, which, in concert with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, should provide a more effective public information programme relating to the advancement of women;

24. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report on the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, an assessment of recent developments that are relevant to the priority themes to be considered at the subsequent session of the Commission and to transmit to the Commission a summary of relevant views expressed by delegations during the debate in the Assembly;

25. *Recommends* that the Commission on the Status of Women, as the preparatory body for the Fourth World Conference on Women, should consider at its next session the relevance of the resolutions drafted at the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held in 1985, in order to avoid duplication of work, keeping in mind that those resolutions were neither adopted by the Conference nor considered by the General Assembly;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

27. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the state of preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women under the item entitled "Advancement of women";

28. *Decides* to consider the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies for the period up to the year 2000 at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Advancement of women".

Draft resolution IV

VIOLENCE AGAINST MIGRANT WOMEN WORKERS

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the Charter of the United Nations reaffirms faith in human rights and fundamental freedoms, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women,

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[8] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8, and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[9] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.IV.2.

Reaffirming the principles set forth in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979,

Noting the large numbers of women from developing countries who venture forth to more affluent countries in search of a living for themselves and their families, while acknowledging the primary duty of States to work for conditions that provide employment to their citizens,

Recognizing that poverty, unemployment and other socio-economic situations in their home countries lead people, including women, to seek employment in other countries,

Recognizing also that it is the duty of sending countries to protect and promote the interests of their citizens who seek or receive employment in other countries, to provide them with appropriate training/education, and to apprise them of their rights and obligations in the countries of employment,

Aware of the moral obligation of receiving or host countries to ensure the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons within their boundaries, including migrant workers and in particular women migrant workers, who are doubly vulnerable because of their gender and because they are foreigners,

Noting with concern the mounting reports of grave abuses and acts of violence committed against the person of women migrant workers by some of their employers in some host countries,

Stressing that acts of violence directed against women impair or nullify the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Convinced of the need to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and to protect them from gender-based violence,

1. *Expresses grave concern* over the plight of migrant women workers who become victims of physical, mental and sexual harassment and abuse;

2. *Calls upon* all countries, particularly the sending and receiving countries, to cooperate with each other in taking appropriate steps to ensure that the rights of women migrant workers are protected;

3. *Urges* all States to adopt appropriate measures to provide support services to women victims of violence and to provide resources for their physical and psychological rehabilitation;

4. *Calls upon* relevant bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to inform the Secretary-General of the extent of the problem and to recommend further measures to implement the purposes of the present resolution;

5. *Envisages* the inclusion of the subject of violence against women migrant workers in the agenda of the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in Beijing in 1995;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the time constraints and pending the completion of a written report, to make a preliminary oral report, through the Commission on the Status of Women and the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Advancement of women".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to IV submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/47/670, para. 17). For the final texts, see resolutions 47/93 to 47/96.[10]

[10]See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/38	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination againt Women on its eleventh session	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 38*
A/47/82-S/23512	Letter dated 30 January 1992 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Colombo Declaration, issued at the Sixth Meeting of the Heads of State or Government of the member countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, held at Colombo on 21 December 1991	
A/47/88-S/23563	Letter dated 6 February 1992 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Dakar from 9 to 11 December 1991	
A/47/340	Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women in 1991: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/47/368	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary- General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/377	Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the Year 2000: report of the Secretary- General	
A/47/391	Letter dated 17 August 1992 from the representative of the Solomon Islands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Twenty-third South Pacific Forum, held at Honiara on 8 and 9 July 1992	
A/47/508	Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General *	
A/47/564	Letter dated 25 August 1992 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	
A/47/675-S/24816	Letter dated 11 November 1992 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992	
A/C.3/47/L.21	Draft resolution	See A/47/670, paras. 5 and 17, draft resolution I
A/C.3/47/L.22	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 8, 9 and 17, draft resolution II
A/C.3/47/L.23	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 11 and 17, draft resolution III
A/C.3/47/L.24	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 13, 14 and 17, draft resolution IV

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 95

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 95: Narcotic drugs*

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Third Committee*, 27th to 29th, 31st to 33rd, 41st and 43rd meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 89th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 96.

DOCUMENT A/47/710

Report of the Third Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*8 December 1992*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, as item 95, the item entitled "Narcotic drugs", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 27th to 29th, 31st to 33rd, 41st and 43rd meetings, held between 3 and 18 November 1992. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/47/SR.27-29, 31-33, 41 and 43).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 27th meeting, the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme made an introductory statement.

5. At the 33rd meeting, the Director of Treaty Implementation and Legal Affairs, United Nations International Drug Control Programme, made concluding remarks.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.28

6. At the 41st meeting, the representative of Venezuela, on behalf of the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.28) entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances". Subsequently, Belize, Guinea-Bissau, India, Myanmar, Nigeria and the Russian Federation joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. At its 43rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 24 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.29

8. At the 41st meeting, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru and Vanuatu introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.29) entitled "Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking". Subsequently, Myanmar and the Philippines joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

9. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba orally revised paragraph 5 by replacing the words "Narcotic drugs" with the words "International drug control".

10. At its 43rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution as orally revised (see para. 24 below, draft resolution II).

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.30

11. At the 41st meeting, the representative of Colombia, on behalf of Austria, the Bahamas, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela, introduced a

draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.30) entitled "Examination of the status of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances". Subsequently, Egypt, the Philippines, the Russian Federation and Ukraine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

12. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Colombia orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) In paragraph 1 (*a*), after the word "implementation", the words "by Member States" were inserted;

(*b*) In paragraph 1 (*c*), after the words "ratification of" the word "and" was replaced by the word "or".

13. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution as orally revised (see para. 24 below, draft resolution III).

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.31

14. At the 41st meeting, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Australia, the Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Iceland, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.31) entitled "Implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: action by agencies of the United Nations system". Subsequently, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Myanmar and Samoa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

15. At its 43rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 24 below, draft resolution IV).

16. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba made a statement before the adoption of the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.32

17. At the 41st meeting, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of the Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Vanuatu and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.32) entitled "United Nations International Drug Control Programme". Subsequently, Australia, Belize, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, the Russian Federation, Samoa and Uruguay joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

18. At its 43rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 24 below, draft resolution V).

19. At the same meeting, the representative of Chad made a statement before the adoption of the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.33

20. At the 41st meeting, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of Austria, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.33) entitled "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking". Subsequently, Antigua and Barbuda, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, India, Madagascar, Nigeria, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Uganda and Ukraine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

21. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Bolivia orally revised it by replacing, in the first preambular paragraph, the words "continue seriously to threaten" by the words "continue to threaten seriously".

22. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Bolivia orally revised the draft resolution by adding, at the end of the sixth preambular paragraph, "particularly those that are vulnerable to illicit transit traffic on account, *inter alia*, of their geographical location,".

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution as orally revised (see para. 24 below, draft resolution VI).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

24. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to VI below:

Draft resolution I

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/146 of 18 December 1990 and other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming the importance of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[1] for improving international cooperation in that field and further strengthening the existing international instruments for the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, namely, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[2] and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[3] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[4]

Reaffirming also the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action[5] adopted at its seventeenth special session on 23 February 1990,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances entered into force on 11 November 1990 and that, so far, sixty-three States have ratified or adhered to that Convention,

Commending the work done by the Secretariat to disseminate the text of the Convention in the official lan-

[1] E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.
[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[3] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
[4] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[5] Resolution S-17/2, annex.

guages of the United Nations, thereby helping to make its provisions more widely known,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/378) submitted pursuant to resolution 45/146;

2. *Urges* States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Convention as soon as possible, in order to make its provisions more universally effective;

3. *Also urges* States to establish the necessary legislative and administrative measures so that their internal juridical regulations may be compatible with the spirit and the scope of the Convention;

4. *Invites* States, to the extent that they are able to do so, to apply provisionally the measures set forth in the Convention, pending its entry into force for each of them;

5. *Once again urges* all States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;

6. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to provide legal assistance to Member States that request it, in the adjustment of their national laws, policies and infrastructures to implement the international drug control conventions, as well as in the training of personnel responsible for applying the new laws;

7. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the programme of regional legal workshops initiated by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to assist States in identifying limitations in their legal capacity to implement the relevant international conventions fully and in developing appropriate measures and arrangements to overcome such limitations;

8. *Once again requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources and drawing in particular on funds available to the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to promote and support public information activities relating to the Convention;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

RESPECT FOR THE PRINCIPLES ENSHRINED IN THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/101 of 16 December 1991,

Conscious that the adoption of the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action[5] at its seventeenth special session, devoted to the question of international cooperation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, was an important step in the harmonization of the efforts of all to combat this scourge of mankind,

Reaffirming the purpose of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

Convinced that the intensification of international cooperation and concerted action among States is the fundamental basis for confronting the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Recognizing that the international fight against illicit trafficking should be pursued in full conformity with the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, particularly respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, and non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations,

1. *Reaffirms* that the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking should continue to be based on strict respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, particularly respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations;

2. *Calls upon* all States to intensify their actions to promote effective cooperation in the efforts to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking, so as to contribute to a climate conducive to achieving this end, and to refrain from using the issue for political purposes;

3. *Reaffirms* that the international fight against drug trafficking should not in any way justify violation of the principles enshrined in the Charter and international law, particularly the right of all peoples freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in preparing the report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, and the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to continue to give due consideration to the principles set out in the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to consider at its forty-eighth session the question of respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking under the item entitled "International drug control".

Draft resolution III

EXAMINATION OF THE STATUS OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGAINST THE ILLICIT PRODUCTION, SALE, DEMAND, TRAFFIC AND DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTICS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the illicit production, trafficking and abuse of narcotics and psychotropic substances are increasing every day, and that these illicit activities are claiming a growing number of victims,

Considering that, despite the continued and vigorous fight that is being waged by countries at the local, regional, bilateral and multilateral levels and some encouraging developments, the global situation with respect to drug abuse and illicit trafficking continues to worsen,

Convinced that, given the magnitude and global nature of the drug problem, international cooperation in conformity with the international drug control treaties, the Global Programme of Action adopted at its seventeenth special session,[5] the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of

Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking[6] and other relevant consensus documents is fundamental to confronting this scourge,

Acknowledging that there are obvious links, under certain circumstances, between poverty and the increase in the illicit production and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and that policies of alternative economic development can make a contribution in addressing this problem,

Acknowledging the responsibility of Governments in alleviating poverty, reducing the dependency of their citizens on narcotics and narcotics production and enforcing legal measures against narcotics,

Reaffirming its resolutions 45/147 of 18 December 1990 and 46/101 of 16 December 1991 concerning respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which are indispensable for establishing a basis for international cooperation in the war on drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Reaffirming also the importance of the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the main focus for concerted international action for drug abuse control,

Reaffirming further the multifaceted nature of the problem and the principle of shared responsibility for drug abuse control contained in the Declaration adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking,[7]

Convinced of the necessity of further strengthening international cooperation and redoubling efforts to broaden the areas appropriate for this cooperation, taking into account experience gained and the need to renew commitment and establish goals to guide the decisions aimed at eradicating this scourge,

Calling attention to the growing connection between terrorist groups and drug traffickers,

Bearing in mind the commitment made in the Political Declaration adopted at its seventeenth special session[5] to keep under constant review the activities set out in the Global Programme of Action,

1. *Decides* to hold four plenary meetings, at a high level at its forty-eighth session, to examine urgently the status of international cooperation against the illicit production and sale of, demand for, traffic in and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances, with a view to:

(*a*) Evaluating the implementation by Member States of the Global Programme of Action and making recommendations on improving cooperation in the field of drug abuse control, taking into account the priority given to this issue by the international community;

(*b*) Identifying those policies on which there has not been satisfactory progress in order to expand and increase the effectiveness of this cooperation and to establish measurable goals and renew commitments;

(*c*) Promoting the universal ratification of or accession to the international drug control treaties, particularly the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[1]

(*d*) Encouraging the adoption and implementation of legislative and administrative measures necessary to ensure that national judicial systems are compatible with the spirit and the intent of the treaties and to encourage States that are not yet parties, to the extent that they are able, to apply provisionally the provisions of the treaties;

(*e*) Encouraging the pursuit of trade liberalization measures which will enhance the trading opportunities of all countries affected by the illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(*f*) Considering ways to strengthen and enhance international cooperation in programmes of alternative rural development;

(*g*) Strengthening international cooperation to eradicate the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their paramilitary gangs, which have resorted to all types of violence, thus endangering the constitutional order of States and violating basic human rights;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to implement the present resolution;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to present, at the next regular session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, an evaluative report containing recommendations on measures to be taken with regard to paragraph 1 above;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, its comments regarding the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at the high-level plenary meetings of its forty-eighth session.

Draft resolution IV

Implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: action by agencies of the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/16 of 1 November 1989, 44/141 of 15 December 1989, 45/148 of 18 December 1990, 45/179 of 21 December 1990 and 46/102 of 16 December 1991,

Fully aware that the international community is confronted with the dramatic problem of drug abuse and the illicit cultivation, production, demand, processing, distribution and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and that States need to work at the international level as well as individually to deal with this scourge, which has a strong potential to undermine development, economic and political stability and democratic institutions,

Stressing the important role of the United Nations, its relevant bodies and the specialized agencies in supporting concerted action in the fight against drug abuse at the national, regional and international levels,

Recalling that in its resolution 44/141 it requested the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, to coordinate at

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[6] *See Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

[7] Ibid., sect. B.

the inter-agency level the development of a United Nations system-wide action plan on drug abuse control and that the Secretary-General submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990 a report[8] on the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control as an instrument to facilitate coordination, complementarity and non-duplication in drug control activities within the United Nations system,

Affirming the proposals as laid out in the System-Wide Action Plan, and recognizing that further efforts are needed to implement and update it,

Recalling that in its resolution 44/141 it also requested the Administrative Committee on Coordination to make the necessary adjustments to the System-Wide Action Plan annually and requested that the executive heads of United Nations bodies report annually on the progress made in implementing the Action Plan and that the Administrative Committee on Coordination include the information in its annual report, so as to enable the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Economic and Social Council to consider it, within their respective mandates, and to make appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly,

Expressing concern that there has been limited progress by the agencies of the United Nations system in incorporating within their programmes and activities action aimed at dealing with drug-related problems in the manner envisioned in the System-Wide Action Plan,

Recalling and emphasizing the continuing importance of the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted at its seventeenth special session on 23 February 1990,[5]

Emphasizing the continuing importance and validity of the Declaration[7] and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[6] adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, and the Declaration adopted by the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, held in London from 9 to 11 April 1990,[9]

1. *Reaffirms* the commitment expressed in the Global Programme of Action and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, and calls upon States to take all possible steps to promote and implement, individually and in cooperation with other States, the mandates and recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action, with a view to translating the Programme into practical action to the widest possible extent at the national, regional and international levels;

2. *Calls upon* all relevant United Nations agencies, particularly those associated with the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, to establish agency-specific implementation plans to incorporate fully into their programmes all the mandates and activities contained in the System-Wide Action Plan, and to submit a report to the Secretary-General by 1 March 1993 on progress made in establishing such agency-specific plans, for inclusion in an annex to the System-Wide Action Plan;

3. *Calls upon* the governing bodies of all United Nations agencies associated with the System-Wide Action Plan to facilitate its implementation by designating an agenda item under which the Action Plan may be considered at their next regular meeting;

4. *Reaffirms* the role of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to coordinate and provide effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities, in order to ensure coherence of actions within the Programme as well as coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations system;

5. *Requests* the Administrative Committee on Coordination to give due attention in its work to the coordination of drug control activities and, under the direction of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to update the System-Wide Action Plan for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993 and of the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, keeping in mind the need to revise and update the Action Plan as necessary, *inter alia*, by:

(*a*) The addition of an annex containing agency-specific implementing plans, as noted in paragraph 2 above;

(*b*) The inclusion of a reference to the important role of the international financial institutions, as noted in chapter II of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, and the ability of such institutions to promote economic stability and undermine the drug industry;

6. *Also requests* the Administrative Committee on Coordination to review and update, as necessary, the System-Wide Action Plan on a biennial basis, taking into account the need to simplify and streamline its presentation;

7. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and in particular the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to promote and continuously monitor the implementation of the Global Programme of Action, giving special attention to the System-Wide Action Plan;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on activities undertaken by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and Governments relating to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action.

Draft resolution V

United Nations International Drug Control Programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/104 of 16 December 1991, in which it requested that the restructuring process of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme be completed as soon as possible so that the Programme could fulfil its mandate with enhanced effectiveness and efficiency,

Recalling also the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action adopted at its seventeenth special session on 23 February 1990,[5]

Emphasizing that the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking has to be considered within the broader economic and social context,

Reaffirming the importance of the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the main

[8] E/1990/39 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1.

[9] A/45/262, annex.

focus for concerted international action for drug abuse control,

Underlining the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues, and endorsing paragraph 1 (*c*) of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/38 of 21 June 1991,

Recognizing that international cooperation against illicit trafficking should be pursued in full conformity with the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law,

Noting that in the consideration of the programme budget proposals submitted by the Secretary-General for the biennium 1992-1993 full account should be taken of the measures proposed pursuant to resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990 and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 13 (XXXV), adopted at its thirty-fifth session,[10]

Commending the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the activities undertaken so far in the performance of the functions entrusted to it,

Considering the need for an evaluation of the problems, achievements and challenges related to drug control programmes, with a view to strengthening international cooperation,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (see A/47/471) on the measures taken to implement resolution 46/104, and welcomes the drug control efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to date;

2. *Reaffirms* Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/38, which calls upon the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to give policy guidance to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and to monitor its activities;

3. *Urges* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to give special emphasis to the implementation of those issues from the Global Programme of Action identified as priorities by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in its resolution 2 (XXXIV), adopted at its thirty-fourth session;[11]

4. *Stresses* the importance of the smooth functioning of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the achievement of the best possible results in the implementation of its mandate;

5. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to take, as a matter of urgency, all necessary measures to complete the organizational and administrative structure of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in accordance with the authority delegated to him by the Secretary-General, to coordinate and provide effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities in order to ensure coherence of actions within the Programme as well as coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations system, and in this context actively to seek cooperation and support for a global approach from other international organizations, non-governmental organizations, bilateral programmes and national institutions;

7. *Strongly urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in particular by increasing the voluntary contributions to the Programme, with a view to expanding and strengthening its operational activities and technical cooperation, in particular with developing countries;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on measures taken to implement the present resolution.

Draft resolution VI

INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned that the illicit demand for, production of and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances continue to threaten seriously the socio-economic and political systems and the stability, national security and sovereignty of an increasing number of States,

Reaffirming the principle of shared responsibility of the international community in combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Reaffirming also that the Declaration[7] and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[6] adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session[5] and the Declaration adopted by the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, held in London from 9 to 11 April 1990,[9] together with the international drug control treaties, provide a comprehensive framework for international cooperation in drug control,

Recognizing the efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to implement its mandates within this comprehensive framework,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to improve the effectiveness of the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and of the Subcommission on Illicit Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East in addressing specific drug law enforcement problems of the various regions,

Emphasizing the need for an analysis of transit routes used by drug traffickers, which are constantly changing and expanding to include a growing number of countries and regions in all parts of the world, particularly those that are vulnerable to illicit transit traffic on account, *inter alia*, of their geographical location,

Alarmed by the growing connection between drug trafficking and terrorism in various parts of the world,

Recognizing the efforts of countries that produce narcotic drugs for scientific, medicinal and therapeutic uses to prevent the channelling of such substances to illicit markets and to maintain production at a level consistent with licit demand,

Reiterating its condemnation of criminal activities that involve children in the use, production and illicit distribu-

[10] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 5* (E/1992/25), chap. XI.

[11] Ibid., *1991, Supplement No. 4* (E/1991/24), chap. XIV, sect. A.

tion of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and emphasizing the need for the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other competent agencies to give high priority to measures designed to address this problem,

Noting the increasing number of States acceding to or ratifying the international drug control treaties, including those that have become States parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[1]

Reaffirming that all efforts to combat problems related to the consumption, production and manufacture of and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the flow of money related to these activities should be accompanied by effective measures to promote the economic and social development of affected States,

Recalling its resolution 46/103 of 16 December 1991, in which it reiterated its invitation to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to consider, at its thirty-fifth session, the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Study the Economic and Social Consequences of Illicit Traffic in Drugs,[12] together with the comments of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, with a view to recommending appropriate follow-up activity,

Noting the action taken by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on this issue, including its decision to study the issue again at its thirty-seventh session,

I

International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/47/378 and A/47/471);

2. *Reiterates its condemnation* of the crime of drug trafficking in all its forms, and urges continued and effective international action to combat it, in keeping with the principle of shared responsibility and with full respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity and the cultural identity of States;

3. *Welcomes* the initiatives of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to implement its mandates within the framework of the international drug control treaties, the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[6] the Global Programme of Action[5] and relevant consensus documents;

4. *Supports* the focus on national and regional strategies for drug abuse control, particularly the master-plan approach, and urges the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to keep in mind that these should be complemented with effective interregional strategies;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to promote and monitor the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, 1991-2000, under the theme, "A global response to a global challenge", including the successful launching by the Programme of the goodwill ambassadors initiative, and invites Governments to cooperate with the Programme in further developing this initiative;

6. *Takes note* of the recommendation that Governments should establish national focal points or coordinating mechanisms for the Decade (see A/47/471, para. 13);

7. *Recommends* that Governments cooperate fully with the Coordinator for the Decade to enhance and facilitate the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on progress made in attaining the objectives of the Decade, to be submitted to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council;

8. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with relevant agencies, including the United Nations Children's Fund, to study the involvement of children in drug-related criminal activities and the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by children, with a view to recommending measures that may be taken to address this problem;

9. *Welcomes* the trend towards ratification and implementation of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[2] that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[3] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[4] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[1]

10. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to include in its report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of 1988 a section on experience gained to date in implementing the Convention, which should contain recommendations and strategies for its further implementation;

11. *Recommends* that the United Nations International Drug Control Programme invite the cooperation of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat in its activities to counter drug-related criminality, including money-laundering, to ensure complementarity of their efforts and to avoid duplication;

12. *Encourages* all countries to take action to prevent the illicit arms trade by which weapons are provided to drug traffickers;

13. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the efforts of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to improve the functioning and impact of the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and with its decision, that the heads of national drug law enforcement agencies of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Subcommission on Illicit Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East should continue to meet annually;

14. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in its report on illicit traffic in drugs to analyse world-wide trends in illicit traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including methods and routes used, and to recommend ways and means for improving the capacity of States along those routes to deal with all aspects of the drug problem;

15. *Emphasizes* the connection between the illicit production and supply of, demand for, sale of and traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the economic, social and cultural conditions of the countries affected and that solutions to these problems must take into account the differences and diversity of the problem in each country;

[12] A/C.3/45/8, annex.

16. *Calls upon* the international community to provide increased international economic and technical cooperation to Governments, at their request, in support of programmes for the substitution of illicit crops by means of integrated rural development and alternative development programmes that respect fully the jurisdiction and sovereignty of countries and the cultural traditions of peoples;

17. *Takes note* of the initiative of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to study the concept of swapping debt for alternative development in the area of international drug abuse control and the decision of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to consider this matter at its thirty-sixth session on the basis of a report of the Executive Director of the Programme;[13]

18. *Encourages* Governments to nominate experts for the roster to be maintained by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to ensure that the Programme may draw from the widest pool of expertise and experience in implementing its policies and programmes;

19. *Stresses* the need for effective action to prevent the diversion for illicit purposes of precursors and other chemicals, materials and equipment frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

20. *Commends* the International Narcotics Control Board for its valuable work in monitoring production and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances so as to limit their use to medical and scientific purposes, and for the effective manner in which it has implemented its additional responsibilities, under article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, concerning the control of precursors and essential chemicals;

21. *Takes note* of the conclusions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-fifth session on the economic and social consequences of illicit trafficking;[14]

22. *Expresses* its satisfaction with efforts being made by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other United Nations bodies to obtain reliable data on drug abuse and illicit trafficking, including the development of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System, the project to determine possible improvements to the international system for the collection of data on illicit traffic and money-laundering, as well as the programme of technical cooperation with developing countries in collaboration with the Financial Action Task Force, and requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-sixth session on the progress being made in these areas;

23. *Notes with satisfaction* that the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute will complete its worldwide research study on the economic and social consequences of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in 1993;

24. *Recommends* to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, when it studies the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on the economic and social consequences of drug abuse and illicit trafficking at its thirty-seventh session, to consider including this issue as an item on its agenda;

25. *Appeals* to States and the international donor community to increase voluntary contributions to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enable it to expand its programmes further;

II

Implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/471) concerning the implementation of the Global Programme of Action;[5]

2. *Reaffirms* its commitment to implementing the mandates contained in the Global Programme of Action and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control;[6]

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the framework established by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to monitor implementation of the Global Programme of Action;

4. *Calls upon* States to take all possible steps to promote and implement individually and in cooperation with other States the mandates and recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action, with a view to translating the Programme into practical action to the widest possible extent at the national, regional and international levels;

5. *Calls upon* the United Nations and its relevant bodies, the specialized agencies, other relevant intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to extend their cooperation and assistance to States in the promotion and implementation of the Global Programme of Action;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "International drug control".

[13] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 5* (E/1992/25), chap. XI, resolution 2 (XXXV).

[14] Ibid., chap. VI.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to VI submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/47/710, para. 24). For the final texts, see resolutions 47/97 to 47/102.[15]

[15] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/80-S/23502	Letter dated 29 January 1992 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Singapore Declaration of 1992, adopted by the heads of State and Government of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations at Singapore on 28 January 1992	
A/47/82-S/23512	Letter dated 30 January 1992 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Colombo Declaration, issued at the Sixth Meeting of the Heads of State or Government of the member countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, held at Colombo on 21 December 1991	
A/47/210	Letter dated 27 April 1992 from the representatives of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, the United States of America and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of San Antonio signed at the drug summit held at San Antonio, United States of America, on 26 and 27 February 1992	
A/47/312-S/24238	Letter dated 2 July 1992 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of a letter from the President of Senegal to the Secretary-General and the position paper on the new world order prepared by the Summit Level Group for South-South Consultation and Cooperation (Group of Fifteen) at its second annual meeting, held at Caracas from 27 to 29 November 1991	
A/47/344	Letter dated 21 July 1992 from the representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Port-of-Spain from 29 June to 2 July 1992	
A/47/375-S/24429	Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the representative of Germany to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Munich Economic Summit, held at Munich from 6 to 8 July 1992	
A/47/378	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/391	Letter dated 17 August 1992 from the representative of the Solomon Islands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Twenty-third South Pacific Forum, held at Honiara on 8 and 9 July 1992	
A/47/471	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/564	Letter dated 25 August 1992 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	
A/47/675-S/24816	Letter dated 11 November 1992 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992	
A/C.3/47/6	Letter dated 10 November 1992 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the recommendations adopted by the International Conference of Drug Control Experts held at Abu Dhabi from 3 to 8 October 1992	
A/C.3/47/L.28	Draft resolution	See A/47/710, paras. 6 and 24, draft resolution I
A/C.3/47/L.29	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 8, 9 and 24, draft resolution II
A/C.3/47/L.30	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 11, 12 and 24, draft resolution III
A/C.3/47/L.31	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 14 and 24, draft resolution IV
A/C.3/47/L.32	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 17 and 24, draft resolution V
A/C.3/47/L.33	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 20 to 22 and 24, draft resolution VI

United Nations

Agenda item 96

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 96: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions:*

(*a*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

(*b*) Questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

(*c*) Humanitarian questions

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Third Committee*, 34th to 39th and 41st to 43rd meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 89th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 97.

DOCUMENT A/47/715

Report of the Third Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*10 December 1992*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, as item 96, the item entitled:

"Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions:

"(*a*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

"(*b*) Questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

"(*c*) Humanitarian questions",

and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 34th to 39th and 41st to 43rd meetings, held between 10 and 18 November 1992. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/47/SR.34-39 and 41-43).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 34th meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees made an introductory statement.

5. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs made an introductory statement.

6. At the 41st meeting, the Director of External Relations and Chef de Cabinet, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, made concluding remarks.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.27

7. At the 41st meeting, the representative of Honduras, on behalf of Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.27) entitled "International Conference on Central American Refugees". Subsequently, Belgium, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Egypt, Morocco and Nigeria joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

8. At the 43rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 26 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.34

9. At the 41st meeting, the representative of Norway, on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, El Salvador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mauritius, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Spain, the Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.34) entitled "Continuation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees". Subsequently, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Belize, Bulgaria, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Morocco, Namibia, Samoa and Uruguay joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

10. At its 43rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 26 below, draft resolution II).

Draft decision A/C.3/47/L.35

11. At the 41st meeting, the Chairman of the Third Committee introduced a draft decision (A/C.3/47/L.35) entitled "Prisoners of war and persons missing as a result of war in Afghanistan".

12. At the 43rd meeting, the Chairman revised the draft decision by adding the following text:

"The Governments of the newly independent States concerned and the Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan are also encouraged to hold negotiations and contacts in good faith in order to achieve the above-mentioned humanitarian objective".

13. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision as orally revised(see para. 27 below).

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.36

14. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Norway, on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Spain, the Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.36) entitled "Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees". Subsequently, Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Belize, Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Namibia, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Samoa, the United Republic of Tanzania and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

15. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Norway orally revised it by replacing in paragraph 17 the word "*Underlines*" with the word "*Notes*" and the word "urges" with the word "encourages".

16. At the 43rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution as orally revised (see para. 26 below, draft resolution III).

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.37

17. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Jordan, on behalf of Bangladesh, Egypt, France, the Gambia, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Romania, the Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.37) entitled "New international humanitarian order". Subsequently, Cyprus, Djibouti, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Nigeria, Oman, the Philippines and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

18. At its 43rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 26 below, draft resolution IV).

19. At the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria and Barbados made statements before the adoption of the draft resolution.

20. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement after the adoption of the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.38

21. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Austria, on behalf also of Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Cuba, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Singapore, Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.38) entitled "Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa". Subsequently, Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Luxembourg, Nigeria, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Togo and Uganda joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

22. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Austria made the following oral revisions:

(*a*) In the sixteenth preambular paragraph, after the words "refugees and", the word "externally" was inserted;

(*b*) In the eighteenth preambular paragraph, after the words "Government of Djibouti and", the words "the Office of" were deleted.

23. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Austria orally revised paragraph 8 of the draft resolution by replacing "and the High Commissioner" by ", the High Commissioner, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat".

24. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution as orally revised (see para. 26 below, draft resolution V).

25. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Djibouti made a statement before the adoption of the draft resolution.

Recommendations of the Third Committee

26. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to V below:

Draft resolution I

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CENTRAL AMERICAN REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 42/110 of 7 December 1987, 42/204 of 11 December 1987, 42/231 of 12 May 1988, 43/118 of 8 December 1988, 44/139 of

15 December 1989, 45/141 of 14 December 1990 and 46/107 of 16 December 1991,

Recalling that the International Conference on Central American Refugees is related to the initiative of the Central American Presidents expressed in the procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America, concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting in August 1987,[1] as indicated in the San Salvador communiqué on the Central American refugees, of 9 September 1988,[2]

Recognizing the importance and validity of the Declaration and the Concerted Plan of Action in favour of Central American Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons, adopted at the International Conference on Central American Refugees held at Guatemala City from 29 to 31 May 1989[3] and the Declaration of the First International Meeting of the Follow-Up Committee of the Conference,[4] especially the framework contained in the Concerted Plan of Action,

Noting with satisfaction the concerted efforts being made by the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico to find lasting solutions to the problems of the refugees, returnees and displaced persons in implementing the aims and objectives of the Concerted Plan of Action as an integral part of efforts to achieve a stable and lasting peace and democratization of the region,

Welcoming the peace agreements achieved in the peace process in El Salvador, whereby efforts are being made to consult with all national sectors, the peace dialogue in Guatemala and the progress being made in Nicaragua in the implementation of its national reconciliation policy and in assistance to the uprooted populations, which continues to encourage movements of voluntary repatriation and settlement of internally displaced persons,

Recognizing the substantial support that, *inter alia*, the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme, the donor community and national and international non-governmental organizations have given the Conference since its inception,

Taking note of the Declaration of the Second International Meeting of the Follow-Up Committee of the Conference,[5] held at San Salvador, on 7 and 8 April 1992,

Convinced that peace, liberty, development and democracy are essential in order to solve the problems of uprooted populations in the region,

1. *Takes note* of the reports submitted by the Secretary-General ((A/47/364) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/47/12, paras. 161-164 and A/47/12/Add.1, para. 28) and of the second status report on the implementation of the Concerted Plan of Action of the International Conference on Central American Refugees;

2. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the outcome of the meetings of the Follow-Up Committee of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, held at San José on 2 and 3 April 1991, at San Pedro Sula, Honduras, from 17 to 19 June 1991, at Tegucigalpa on 13 and 14 August 1991, at Managua on 25 and 26 October 1991, at San Salvador on 7 and 8 April 1992 and at Managua on 29 September and 28 October 1992;

3. *Urges* the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico to continue to implement and follow up the programmes benefiting refugees, returnees and displaced persons in accordance with their national development plans;

4. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the voluntary repatriation of refugees and the return of displaced persons to their countries or communities of origin is one of the most positive signs of the progress of peace in the region;

5. *Expresses its conviction* that the processes of return to and reintegration in the countries and communities of origin should take place in conditions of dignity and security and with the necessary guarantees to ensure that the affected populations are included in the respective national development plans;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme and other organs of the United Nations system to continue their support for and involvement in the planning, implementation, evaluation and follow-up of the programmes generated through the Conference process;

7. *Supports* the Governments of the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico in urgently seeking more precise details about the support to be provided by the United Nations Development Programme in the immediate future, once the emergency stage has been completed, with the assistance of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and once the transition towards a process of sustained development of the target populations has been initiated, within the framework of the Conference;

8. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the progress made in the implementation of the Development Programme for Displaced Persons, Refugees and Repatriated Persons, and urges the Central American countries to continue their determined support to ensure that the Programme achieves its aims;

9. *Appeals* to the international community, particularly to the donor community, to continue and to strengthen their support for the Conference and to continue complying with the financing offered so as to be able effectively to achieve the goals and objectives of the Concerted Plan of Action, and to consolidate the progress made thus far in humanitarian assistance to refugees and repatriated and displaced persons of the region;

10. *Supports* the special attention that the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico are giving to the particular needs of refugee, repatriated and displaced women and children and to the measures being adopted to protect and improve the environment and to preserve ethnic and cultural values;

11. *Resolves* to give its full support to the Declaration of the Second International Meeting of the Follow-Up Committee of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, held at San Salvador on 7 and 8 April 1992[5] and the communiqués of the meetings of the Follow-up Committee held at Managua on 29 September and 28 October 1992;

12. *Supports* the initiative of the Governments of the countries of Central America, Belize and Mexico to extend the duration of the Conference process until May 1994, in

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[1] A/42/521-S/19085, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085.

[2] A/C.3/43/6, annex.

[3] See A/44/527 and Corr.1 and 2, annex.

[4] CIREFCA/CS/90/10.

[5] CIREFCA/CS/92/11.

the light of the new needs that have emerged following the changes in the region;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

CONTINUATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/108 of 7 December 1987, in which it decided to review, not later than at its forty-seventh session, the arrangements for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1993,

Recognizing the need for concerted international action on behalf of the increasing numbers of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner,

Considering the outstanding work that has been performed by the Office of the High Commissioner in providing international protection and material assistance to refugees and displaced persons as well as in promoting permanent solutions to their problems,

Noting with deep appreciation the effective manner in which the Office of the High Commissioner has been dealing with various essential humanitarian tasks entrusted to it,

1. *Decides* to continue the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a further period of five years from 1 January 1994;

2. *Decides also* to review, not later than at its fifty-second session, the arrangements for the Office of the High Commissioner with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1998.

Draft resolution III

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of her Office (A/47/12), as well as the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner on the work of its forty-third session (A/47/12/Add.1), and taking note of the statement made by the High Commissioner on 10 November 1992 (see A/C.3/47/SR.34),

Recalling its resolution 46/106 of 16 December 1991,

Reaffirming the purely humanitarian and non-political character of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner, as well as the fundamental importance of the international protection function of the High Commissioner and the need for States to cooperate with the High Commissioner in the exercise of this primary and essential responsibility,

Noting with satisfaction that one hundred and fourteen States are now parties to the 1951 Convention[6] and/or the 1967 Protocol[7] relating to the Status of Refugees,

Welcoming the valuable support extended by Governments to the High Commissioner in carrying out her humanitarian tasks,

Noting with concern that the number of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner, as well as of other persons to whom her Office is asked to extend assistance and protection, has continued to increase and that their protection continues to be seriously jeopardized in many situations as a result of non-admission, expulsion, *refoulement* and unjustified detention, as well as other threats to their physical security, dignity and well-being, and lack of respect for fundamental freedoms and human rights,

Commending the continued efforts of the High Commissioner to improve the situation of refugee women and children, who represent the majority of refugee populations and who, in many cases, are exposed to a variety of difficult situations affecting their physical and legal protection, as well as their psychological and material well-being,

Emphasizing the need for States to assist the High Commissioner in her efforts to find durable and timely solutions to the problems of refugees based on new approaches that take into account the current size and characteristics of these problems and are built on respect for fundamental freedoms and human rights and internationally agreed protection principles and concerns,

Welcoming the commitment of the High Commissioner, bearing in mind her mandate and responsibilities, to explore and undertake activities aimed at preventing conditions that give rise to refugee outflows, as well as to strengthen emergency preparedness and response mechanisms and the concerted pursuit of voluntary repatriation,

Commending those States, particularly the least developed among them, which, despite severe economic and development challenges of their own, continue to admit large numbers of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner into their territories, and emphasizing the need to share the burden of these States to the maximum extent possible through international assistance, including development-oriented assistance, and through promotion of durable solutions,

Commending the High Commissioner and her staff for the dedicated manner in which they discharge their responsibilities, and paying special tribute to those staff members who have lost their lives in the course of their duties,

1. *Strongly reaffirms* the fundamental nature of the function of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to provide international protection and the need for States to cooperate fully with the Office in fulfilling this function, in particular by acceding to and fully and effectively implementing the relevant international and regional refugee instruments;

2. *Recognizes* the increasing magnitude and complexity of present refugee problems, the risk of further refugee outflows in certain countries or regions and the challenges confronting refugee protection;

3. *Emphasizes* the need to keep issues related to refugees, displaced persons, asylum-seekers and other migratory flows firmly on the international political agenda, especially the question of solution-oriented approaches to deal with such contemporary problems and their causes;

4. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from taking measures that jeopardize the institution of asylum, in particular by

[6]United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.
[7]Ibid., vol. 606, No. 8791.

returning or expelling refugees contrary to the fundamental prohibitions against these practices, and urges States to ensure fair and efficient determination procedures for asylum-seekers and to continue to give humane treatment and to grant asylum to refugees;

5. *Expresses deep concern* regarding persistent problems in some countries or regions, which seriously jeopardize the security or well-being of refugees, including incidents of *refoulement*, expulsion, physical attacks and detention under unacceptable conditions, and calls upon States to take all measures necessary to ensure respect for the principles of refugee protection as well as humane treatment of asylum-seekers in accordance with internationally recognized human rights norms;

6. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the progress made in the implementation of the Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women[a] and calls upon States, the High Commissioner and other parties concerned to cooperate in eliminating all forms of discrimination, sexual exploitation and violence against female refugees and asylum-seekers and in promoting their active involvement in decisions affecting their lives and communities;

7. *Welcomes* the appointment of a Senior Coordinator for Refugee Children, and reiterates the importance of promoting measures to ensure the protection and well-being of refugee children, in particular unaccompanied minors, in coordination with States and other international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

8. *Welcomes also* the proposal of the High Commissioner to appoint an environmental coordinator responsible for developing guidelines and taking other measures for incorporating environmental considerations into the programmes of the Office of the High Commissioner, especially in the least developed countries, in view of the impact on the environment of the large numbers of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner;

9. *Reaffirms* the importance of attaining durable solutions to refugee problems, including voluntary repatriation, integration in the country of asylum and resettlement in third countries, as appropriate, and urges all States and relevant organizations to support the High Commissioner in her efforts to search for durable solutions to the problem of refugees and displaced persons, primarily through the preferred solution of voluntary repatriation;

10. *Underlines strongly* State responsibility, particularly as it relates to the countries of origin, including addressing root causes, facilitating voluntary repatriation of refugees and the return, in accordance with international practice, of their nationals who are not refugees;

11. *Notes* the significant organized voluntary repatriation movements that have taken place in 1992, and calls upon all States and relevant organizations to support the High Commissioner in continuing and further reinforcing her efforts to promote conditions conducive to voluntary return in safety and dignity;

12. *Urges* the High Commissioner to continue her efforts to involve international, national and intergovernmental development agencies, as well as non-governmental agencies, in the planning phases for voluntary repatriation, so as to ensure that basic reintegration assistance is complemented by broader development initiatives focused on the areas of return;

13. *Supports* the strengthened efforts by the High Commissioner to explore protection and assistance strategies that aim at preventing conditions that give rise to refugee outflows and at addressing their root causes, and urges her to pursue such efforts, bearing in mind fundamental protection principles and her mandate, in close coordination with the Governments concerned and within an interagency, intergovernmental and non-governmental framework as appropriate;

14. *Welcomes*, in this context, efforts by the High Commissioner, on the basis of specific requests from the Secretary-General or the competent principal organs of the United Nations and with the consent of the concerned State, to undertake activities in favour of internally displaced persons, taking into account the complementarities of the mandates and expertise of other relevant organizations;

15. *Recognizes* the importance of the promotion of refugee law as an element of emergency preparedness, as well as to facilitate prevention of and solutions to refugee problems, and calls upon the High Commissioner to continue to strengthen the training and promotion activities of her Office;

16. *Strongly deplores* ethnic and other forms of intolerance as one of the major causes of forced migratory movements, and urges States to take all necessary steps to ensure respect for human rights, especially the rights of persons belonging to minorities;

17. *Notes* the relationship between situations giving rise to refugee flows and lack of respect for human rights, and encourages the High Commissioner to continue her efforts to increase cooperation with the Commission on Human Rights, the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and relevant organizations;

18. *Expresses concern* regarding xenophobia and racist attitudes in segments of the population in a number of countries receiving refugees and asylum-seekers, which expose them to considerable danger, and, therefore, calls upon States and the Office of the High Commissioner to continue to work actively to promote broader understanding throughout national communities of the plight of refugees and asylum-seekers;

19. *Welcomes* the progress made by the High Commissioner in her efforts to enhance the capacity of her Office to respond to emergencies, and encourages her to continue to work closely with the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, as well as with United Nations organizations and governmental, intergovernmental or non-governmental bodies, to assure a coordinated and effective response to complex, humanitarian emergency situations;

20. *Expresses deep concern* at conditions, in a number of countries or regions, which seriously endanger the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the security of the staff of the High Commissioner and other relief workers, deplores the recent loss of lives among the staff involved in humanitarian operations, and calls upon States to take all necessary measures to ensure the safe and timely access for humanitarian assistance and the security of international and local staff undertaking humanitarian work in their countries;

[a] See document EC/SCP/67, annex, of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

21. *Expresses deep appreciation* for the generous humanitarian response of receiving countries, in particular those developing countries that, despite limited resources, continue to admit large numbers of refugees;

22. *Urges* the international community, including non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the principle of international solidarity and in the spirit of burden-sharing, to continue to assist the countries referred to in paragraph 21 above and the High Commissioner in order to enable them to cope with the additional burden that the care of refugees and asylum-seekers represents;

23. *Calls upon* all Governments and other donors to contribute to the programmes of the High Commissioner and, taking into account the need to achieve greater burden-sharing among donors, to assist the High Commissioner in securing additional and timely income from traditional governmental sources, other Governments and the private sector in order to ensure that the needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner are met.

Draft resolution IV

NEW INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORDER

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/136 of 14 December 1981, 37/201 of 18 December 1982, 38/125 of 16 December 1983, 40/126 of 13 December 1985, 42/120 of 7 December 1987, 43/129 of 8 December 1988 and 45/101 of 14 December 1990 relating to the promotion of a new international humanitarian order,

Recalling also its resolutions 42/121 of 7 December 1987, 43/130 of 8 December 1988 and 45/102 of 14 December 1990 relating to the promotion of international co-operation in the humanitarian field,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General[9] and the comments made by various Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations,

Noting the actions being taken by the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system with regard to humanitarian issues, examined by the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, that fall within their respective mandates,

Convinced that solving humanitarian problems requires international cooperation and harmonization of actions taken by Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations as well as individuals,

Recognizing with concern the continuing need further to strengthen international responses to growing humanitarian challenges, and to undertake creative humanitarian action at the international, regional and national levels to alleviate human suffering and to promote durable solutions to humanitarian problems,

Recognizing further the need for active follow-up to the recommendations and suggestions made by the Independent Commission and the role being played in this regard by the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues, set up for the purpose,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his continuing active support to the efforts to promote a new international humanitarian order;

2. *Urges* Governments as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations that have not yet done so to provide their comments and expertise to the Secretary-General regarding the humanitarian order and the report of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues;

3. *Invites* Governments to make available to the Secretary-General, on a voluntary basis, information and expertise on humanitarian issues of concern to them in order to identify opportunities for future action;

4. *Calls upon* Governments, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations further to develop international cooperation in the humanitarian field;

5. *Reiterates* that international cooperation in the humanitarian field will facilitate better understanding, mutual respect, confidence and tolerance among countries and peoples, thus contributing to a more just and non-violent world;

6. *Invites* the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues to continue and further strengthen its essential role in following up the work of the Independent Commission;

7. *Encourages* the international community to contribute substantially and regularly to the international humanitarian activities required to promote a new humanitarian order;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to remain in contact with Governments as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations and the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues and to report on the progress made by them to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

9. *Decides* to review at its forty-ninth session the question of a new international humanitarian order.

Draft resolution V

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA

Recalling its resolution 46/108 of 16 December 1991,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General (A/47/529 and Corr.1) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/47/12),

Bearing in mind that most of the affected countries are least developed countries,

Convinced of the necessity to strengthen the capacity within the United Nations system for the implementation and overall coordination of relief programmes for refugees, returnees and displaced persons,

Welcoming the prospects for voluntary repatriation and durable solutions across the continent,

Recognizing the need for States to create conditions conducive to the prevention of flows of refugees and displaced persons and to voluntary repatriation,

Bearing in mind that the majority of refugees and displaced persons are women and children,

Noting with appreciation the commitment of the countries concerned to do their utmost to facilitate the provision of assistance to the affected populations and to take the necessary measures in this regard,

[9] A/37/145, A/38/450, A/40/348 and Add.1 and 2, A/41/472, A/43/734 and Add.1, A/45/524 and A/47/352.

Realizing the importance of assisting the host countries, in particular those countries which have been hosting refugees for a longer time, to remedy environmental deterioration and the negative impact on public services and the development process,

Recognizing the mandate of the High Commissioner to protect and assist refugees and returnees and the catalytic role she plays, together with the international community and development agencies, in addressing the broader issues of development relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons,

Bearing in mind the necessity of facilitating the work of humanitarian organizations, in particular the supply of food, medicine and health care to refugees, returnees and displaced persons, deploring acts of aggression against personnel of humanitarian organizations, particularly those that have led to the loss of life, and stressing the need to guarantee the safety of the personnel of those organizations,

Deeply concerned about the critical humanitarian situation in African countries, in particular in the Horn of Africa, caused by drought, conflict and population movements,

Welcoming regional efforts to resolve refugees problems, such as the Declaration adopted at the Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the countries of the Horn of Africa, held at Addis Ababa on 8 and 9 April 1992 (see A/47/182, annex),

Taking into account the revised appeal of the Secretary-General for the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa,

Deeply concerned by the massive presence of refugees and externally displaced persons in Djibouti, which represents more than 20 per cent of the total population of the country, and by their uninterrupted influx due to the tragic situation in Somalia,

Deeply concerned also by the serious consequences of the presence of refugees and externally displaced persons for the already difficult economic and social situation in Djibouti, which is suffering from prolonged drought and the negative impact of the critical situation in the Horn of Africa,

Recognizing that more than half of the refugees and externally displaced persons in Djibouti are located in Djibouti City in most serious difficulties and without direct international assistance, exerting an intolerable pressure on the limited resources of the country and the social infrastructure and causing, in particular, serious problems of security,

Also recognizing the need for cooperation between the Government of Djibouti and the High Commissioner and relevant organizations to find alternative solutions for the problem of refugees in Djibouti City and to be able to mobilize the necessary external assistance to meet their specific needs,

Aware that the refugee population in the refugee camps throughout Djibouti is in a precarious situation, facing the threat of famine, malnutrition and disease, and that it needs adequate external assistance for the provision of foodstuff, medical assistance and the necessary infrastructure for shelter,

Deeply concerned about the massive presence of refugees, voluntary returnees, displaced persons and demobilized soldiers in Ethiopia and the enormous burden that this has placed on the infrastructure and meagre resources of the country,

Deeply concerned also about the grave consequences that this has entailed for Ethiopia's capability to grapple with the effects of the prolonged drought and rebuild the economy of the country,

Aware of the heavy burden placed on the Government of Ethiopia and of the need for immediate and adequate assistance to refugees, voluntary returnees, displaced persons, demobilized soldiers and victims of natural disasters,

Deeply concerned about the burden that has been placed on the Government and people of Kenya because of the continuing influx of refugees from neighbouring countries that have been stricken by strife and famine,

Recognizing the great contribution and sacrifices that the Government of Kenya has made and continues to make in dealing with this situation while facing deteriorating conditions caused by the impact of the long drought that has affected its own population,

Emphasizing the importance and necessity of continuing assistance to the refugees and diplaced persons in Kenya, estimated at over half a million, until such time as this situation changes,

Deeply concerned about the tragic impact that the civil war in Somalia continues to have on the lives of its people, affecting four to five million people who are either refugees in neighbouring countries or are internally displaced and are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance,

Aware that the voluntary repatriation of large numbers of Somali refugees in neighbouring countries and elsewhere, as well as the return of internally displaced persons to their homes of origin, would require a planned and integrated international assistance programme designed to cover their basic needs, ensure adequate reception arrangements and facilitate their smooth integration into their respective communities,

Convinced that it is necessary that humanitarian assistance to Somali refugees, returnees and displaced persons be mobilized urgently and delivered without delay in view of the deteriorating situation of the displaced persons and returnees and the mounting pressure the refugees continue to place on the host countries,

Recognizing that the Sudan has been hosting large numbers of refugees over an extended period of time,

Aware of the economic difficulties facing the Government of the Sudan, and the need for adequate assistance for the refugees and displaced persons in the Sudan and the rehabilitation of the areas in which they are located,

Encouraging the Government of the Sudan and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the efforts they have undertaken towards voluntary repatriation of large numbers of refugees to their homelands,

Deeply concerned about the plight of Sudanese refugee children, particularly the problem of unaccompanied minors, and emphasizing the need for their protection, well-being and reunification with their families,

Considering that the repatriation and reintegration of returnees and the relocation of displaced persons are hindered by natural disasters and that the process poses serious

humanitarian, social and economic problems to the Government of Chad,

Cognizant of the appeal to Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide the necessary assistance to the Government of Chad to alleviate its problems and improve its abilities to implement the programme of repatriation, reintegration and relocation of voluntary returnees and displaced persons,

Noting with appreciation the continuing mediatory efforts of the Economic Community of West African States to find a peaceful solution to the Liberian crisis, and the important decision incorporated in both the Yamoussoukro IV Accord of 30 October 1991[10] and the Final Communiqué of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States of 29 July 1992 aimed at a final settlement of the conflict,

Bearing in mind the findings and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on emergency humanitarian assistance to Liberian refugees, returnees and displaced persons,[11] particularly the need to continue emergency relief operations since the security situation is not yet propitious for the conduct of large-scale voluntary repatriation,

Taking into account the special emergency appeal for displaced persons in Liberia made by the Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations in Liberia,

Deeply concerned about the influx of internally displaced persons, returnees and refugees to Monrovia and the enormous burden this has placed on the infrastructure and fragile economy of the country,

Also deeply concerned that, despite the efforts made to provide the necessary material and financial assistance for the refugees, returnees and displaced persons, the situation still remains precarious and has serious implications for the long-term national development of Liberia, as well as for those West African countries hosting Liberian refugees,

Recognizing the heavy burden placed on the people and Government of Malawi and the sacrifices they are making in caring for the refugees, given the country's limited social services and infrastructure, and the need for adequate international assistance to Malawi to enable it to continue its efforts to provide assistance to the refugees,

Gravely concerned about the continuing serious social, economic and environmental impact of the massive presence of refugees, as well as its far-reaching consequences for the long-term development process and environmental effects,

Bearing in mind the findings and recommendations of the 1991 inter-agency mission to Malawi, particularly on the need to strengthen the country's socio-economic infrastructure in order to enable it to provide for the immediate humanitarian relief requirements of the refugees and on the long-term national development needs of the country,

Convinced that, because of the serious economic situation and, in particular, because of the devastating drought in southern Africa, there is an urgent need for the international community to extend maximum and concerted assistance to southern African countries sheltering refugees, returnees and displaced persons,

Welcoming with appreciation the activities of the High Commissioner for the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of South African returnees, and hoping that the obstacles to the return of all refugees and exiles in conditions of safety and dignity will be removed without delay,

Recognizing the need to integrate refugee-related development projects in local and national development plans,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/47/529 and Corr.1) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/47/12);

2. *Commends* the Governments concerned for their sacrifices, for providing assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and for their efforts to promote voluntary repatriation and other measures taken in order to find appropriate and lasting solutions;

3. *Expresses deep concern* at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the presence of large numbers of refugees and displaced persons in the countries concerned and the implications for their long-term socio-economic development;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, the specialized agencies of the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their assistance in mitigating the plight of the large number of refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

5. *Expresses the hope* that additional resources will be made available for general refugee programmes to keep pace with refugee needs;

6. *Appeals* to Member States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide adequate and sufficient financial, material and technical assistance for relief and rehabilitation programmes for the large number of refugees, voluntary returnees and displaced persons and victims of natural disasters;

7. *Requests* all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to pay particular attention to the special needs of refugee women and children;

8. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and United Nations humanitarian agencies to continue their efforts to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the relief, repatriation, rehabilitation and resettlement of refugees, returnees and displaced persons, including those refugees in urban areas;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize adequate financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in rural and urban areas affected by the presence of refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

10. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue her efforts with the appropriate United Nations agencies and intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to consolidate and increase essential services to refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive and consolidated report on the situation of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and

[10] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24815.

[11] A/46/432.

displaced persons and humanitarian questions", and an oral report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993.

* * *

27. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

PRISONERS OF WAR AND PERSONS MISSING AS A RESULT OF WAR IN AFGHANISTAN

The General Assembly calls upon the Governments of the Russian Federation and the Islamic State of Afghanistan to enter into negotiations and consultations for the purpose of solving the humanitarian question of prisoners of war and missing persons on both sides, on the basis of the joint statement of the Russian Federation and the Islamic State of Afghanistan issued on 14 May 1992, in which both sides expressed their readiness to do everything necessary for the earliest and unconditional release of all the war prisoners and to seek the whereabouts of missing persons to give them a chance to return to their home country without any obstruction. The Governments of the newly independent States concerned and the Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan are also encouraged to hold negotiations and contacts in good faith in order to achieve the above-mentioned humanitarian objective.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to V and the draft decision submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/47/715, paras. 26 and 27). For the final texts, see resolutions 47/103 to 47/107 and decision 47/428.[12]

[12] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/12	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 12*
A/47/12/Add.1	Addendum to the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Ibid., *Supplement No. 12A*
A/47/91-S/23585	Letter dated 11 February 1992 from the representative of Liberia to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23585
A/47/131	Letter dated 23 March 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting a statement issued by the European Community on 20 March 1992	
A/47/178	Letter dated 20 April 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting a statement issued by the European Community on 15 April 1992	
A/47/280	Letter dated 17 June 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting a statement issued by the European Community on 16 June 1992	
A/47/296	Letter dated 29 June 1992 from the representative of Sweden to the Secretary-General transmitting a statement on the situation in Myanmar issued by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden	
A/47/351-S/24357	Letter dated 28 July 1992 from the representative of Singapore to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué of the twenty-fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Manila on 21 and 22 July 1992	
A/47/352	New international humanitarian order: report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/364	International Conference on Central American Refugees: report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/365	Letter dated 6 August 1992 from the representative of Mauritania to the Secretary-General	
A/47/391	Letter dated 17 August 1992 from the representative of the Solomon Islands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Twenty-third South Pacific Forum, held at Honiara on 8 and 9 July 1992	
A/47/420-S/24519	Letter dated 2 September 1992 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/47/455-S/24571	Letter dated 16 September 1992 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	
A/47/529 and Corr.1	Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa: report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/540	Humanitarian assistance to victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations: report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/564	Letter dated 25 August 1992 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	
A/47/569	Letter dated 20 October 1992 from the representative of Sweden to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted at the 88th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Stockholm from 4 to 12 September 1992	
A/47/638-S/24772	Letter dated 6 November 1992 from the representative of Croatia to the Secretary-General	Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24772
A/47/650	Letter dated 9 November 1992 from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia to the President of the General Assembly	
A/47/675-S/24816	Letter dated 11 November 1992 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992	
A/C.3/47/8	Letter dated 16 November 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/47/L.27	Draft resolution	See A/47/715, paras. 7 and 26, draft resolution I
A/C.3/47/L.34	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 9 and 26, draft resolution II
A/C.3/47/L.35	Draft decision	Ibid., paras. 11, 12 and 27
A/C.3/47/L.36	Draft resolution	Ibid., paras. 14, 15 and 26, draft resolution III
A/C.3/47/L.37	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 17 and 26, draft resolution IV
A/C.3/47/L.38	*Idem*	Ibid., paras. 21 to 23 and 26, draft resolution V

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

*Agenda items 97 and 149**

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 97: Human rights questions:

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments;

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Agenda item 149: Situation of human rights in Estonia and Latvia

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Third Committee*, 35th and 40th to 59th meetings, and corrigendum; ibid., *Fifth Committee*, 44th and 45th meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., *Plenary Meetings*, 82nd, 85th, 89th and 92nd meetings. For the prior consideration of the questions dealt with under item 97, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 98.

DOCUMENT A/47/247

Russian Federation: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session

[*Original: Russian*]
[*10 November 1992*]

LETTER DATED 6 NOVEMBER 1992 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit a letter addressed to you by the President of the Russian Federation, Mr. B. N. Yeltsin, containing a request for the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly of an additional item entitled "Mass violations of human rights and freedoms in Estonia and Latvia" as an important and urgent question.

I would ask you to consider the aforementioned letter from the President of the Russian Federation, Mr. B. N. Yeltsin, as the explanatory memorandum required under rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Y. VORONTSOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Russian Federation
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

LETTER DATED 5 NOVEMBER 1992 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I should like to inform you about the relations between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Lithuania, as well as of our concern over the state of those relations.

As you know, the Russian Federation played a determinant role in the achievement of independence by the Baltic States. We are resolved to continue to develop relations of genuine good-neighbourliness, cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual trust with those States.

The Russian leadership, respecting the principles of international law and the expressed will of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, clearly and unequivocally reiterates its intention to withdraw its troops from the territories of those States.

From the very outset of the negotiations on this question, we repeatedly stated our position of principle that the troops could be withdrawn within a short period of time provided that agreement was reached on a number of issues intrinsically linked to this question, in the first place, the issues of ensuring the normal functioning of the troops during the withdrawal period, and guaranteeing the social and

legal protection and individual rights of military personnel and military pensioners and members of their families.

Unfortunately, we must state that as of now these vital issues have not been resolved. This seriously complicates the situation of the Russian military personnel and their families and generates an extremely negative attitude among the Russian public. In the circumstances, we were compelled to suspend temporarily the withdrawal of troops from the territory of the Baltic States. The withdrawal will be resumed and completed within a short and realistically feasible timeframe after the signing of the State agreements between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Lithuania on the whole range of issues relating to the withdrawal of the troops. There must be no doubt as to our resolve to sign such agreements as soon as possible.

At the same time, the further development of relations between Russia and the Baltic States will depend largely on the situation of the Russian-speaking population in those States. Such an approach, I believe, is justified and understandable.

Today, the discriminatory policies and practices of the authorities of Estonia and Latvia with respect to this population group, which are in certain instances even embodied in the legal systems of those countries, run contrary to the fundamental principles of the United Nations and violate the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[2] the Employment Policy Convention (International Labour Organisation Convention No. 122), the Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation (International Labour Organisation Convention No. 111) and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development.[3] This situation, we believe, should be a matter for consideration by the United Nations. The existence in Europe of conditions which permit flagrant discrimination against a considerable part of the population of States and the emergence of new hotbeds of tension and conflict situations is inadmissible.

I would ask you, Sir, to take all measures within the United Nations, the Security Council and the General Assembly to induce the Baltic States to discharge fully and in good faith the commitments they have undertaken under bilateral and international agreements in the area of human rights and freedoms.

I propose that the question of mass violations of human rights and freedoms in those States should be included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly as an important and urgent matter.

(*Signed*) Boris YELTSIN

[1]Resolution 217 A (III).

[2]See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3]Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

DOCUMENT A/47/678 AND ADD.1 AND 2

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 97

*DOCUMENT A/47/678**

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*18 November 1992*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, as item 97, the item entitled:

"Human rights questions:

"(*a*) Implementation of human rights instruments;

"(*b*) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"(*c*) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives",

and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General concerning a request to the United Nations to observe the referendum process in Eritrea (A/47/544), submitted under sub-item (*b*) of item 97. Owing to the urgency of the question, it was considered before the other questions under the sub-item. The Committee considered the question at its 35th and 41st meetings, on 11 and 16 November 1992. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/47/SR.35 and 41).

3. For its consideration of the question, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/544) and a letter dated 29 October 1992 from the Chairman of the Third Committee to the President of the General Assembly (A/C.3/47/5).

4. At the 35th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs made a statement.

5. On 2 November 1992, a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.20), entitled "Report of the Secretary-General concerning a request to the United Nations to observe the referendum process in Eritrea", submitted by the Chairman of the Committee, was circulated. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 8 below, with the exception of the second preambular paragraph and paragraphs 2 and 4.*]

"*Taking into account* that the parties directly concerned have requested the involvement of the United Nations to verify the referendum in Eritrea (see A/C.3/47/5),

"2. *Decides* to authorize the Secretary-General to establish a United Nations observer mission, which will have terms of reference as provided for in paragraph 7 of the report, and to appoint, as a matter of urgency, a Special Representative for the referendum in Eritrea, who will head the observer mission;

"4. *Calls upon* the Referendum Commission of Eritrea and all concerned parties to extend their fullest cooperation

*Incorporating document A/47/678/Corr.1 dated 25 November 1992.

to the United Nations observer mission in order to facilitate the accomplishment of its task;".

At the 41st meeting, the Chairman introduced a revised version (A/C.3/47/L.20/Rev.1) of the draft resolution.

6. The Committee had before it a statement (A/C.3/47/L.25) of the programme budget implications of the revised draft resolution, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 8 below).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

8. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING A REQUEST TO THE UNITED NATIONS TO OBSERVE THE REFERENDUM PROCESS IN ERITREA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General concerning a request to the United Nations to observe the referendum process in Eritrea (A/47/544),

Recalling that the authorities directly concerned have registered their commitment to respect the results of the referendum in Eritrea (see A/C.3/47/5),

Taking into account that the authorities directly concerned have requested the involvement of the United Nations to verify the referendum in Eritrea (ibid.),

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/544) and of the recommendations contained therein for the establishment of a United Nations observer mission to verify the referendum scheduled to take place in Eritrea in April 1993;

2. *Decides* to authorize the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Observer Mission to Verify the Referendum in Eritrea, which will have terms of reference as provided for in paragraph 7 of the report of the Secretary-General, and to appoint, as a matter of urgency, a Special Representative for the referendum, who will head the Observer Mission;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange, as soon as possible, for the deployment of the Observer Mission so that it may commence its verification functions;

4. *Calls upon* the authorities directly concerned to extend their fullest cooperation to the Observer Mission in order to facilitate the accomplishment of its task, as requested by the United Nations;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/47/678/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*10 December 1992*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, as item 97, the item entitled:

"Human rights questions:

"(*a*) Implementation of human rights instruments;

"(*b*) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"(*c*) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives",

and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered sub-item (*a*) of item 97 at its 40th, 42nd to 45th, 48th, 49th and 52nd meetings, held between 16 November and 1 December 1992. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/47/SR.40, 42-45, 48, 49 and 52).

3. For its consideration of sub-item (*a*), the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. The Committee also had before it the following documents submitted under item 97:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. At the 40th meeting, the Director of the Implementation of International Instruments and Procedures Branch of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat made a statement.

6. At the 42nd meeting, the recipient of the 1992 Nobel Peace Prize, Mrs. Rigoberta Menchu, made a statement.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.39

7. At the 48th meeting, the representative of Belarus, on behalf also of Poland, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.39) entitled "Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide". Subsequently, Croatia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

8. At its 49th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 23 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.40

9. At the 48th meeting, the representative of Denmark, on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.40) entitled "United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture". Subsequently, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria and Swaziland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

10. At its 49th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 23 below, draft resolution II).

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.41

11. At the 48th meeting, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sweden, Tunisia,

Turkey, Uruguay and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.41) entitled "International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families". Subsequently, India joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

12. At its 49th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 23 below, draft resolution III).

13. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Japan.

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.42

14. At the 48th meeting, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain and Sweden, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.42) entitled "Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights", which he orally revised by deleting, in paragraph 12, after the words "treaty bodies", the phrase ", in the light of the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights,". Subsequently, Samoa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

15. The Committee also had before it a statement (A/C.3/47/L.46) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

16. At its 52nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution as orally revised (see para. 23 below, draft resolution IV).

17. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Japan.

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.43

18. At the 48th meeting, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, the Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.43) entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child". Subsequently, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Latvia, Mongolia, Niger, Pakistan and Yemen joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

19. The Committee had before it a statement (A/C.3/47/L.47) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

20. At its 52nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 23 below, draft resolution V).

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.44

21. At the 48th meeting, the representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.44) entitled "Report of the Committee against Torture and status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment". Subsequently, Belarus joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

22. At the 49th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 23 below, draft resolution VI).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

23. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to VI below:

Draft resolution I

STATUS OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/142 of 13 December 1985, 41/147 of 4 December 1986, 42/133 of 7 December 1987, 43/138 of 8 December 1988, 44/158 of 15 December 1989 and 45/152 of 18 December 1990,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1986/18 of 10 March 1986,[4] 1987/25 of 10 March 1987,[5] 1988/28 of 7 March 1988,[6] 1989/16 of 2 March 1989[7] and 1990/19 of 23 February 1990,[8]

Recalling further its resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948, by which it approved and proposed for signature the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide annexed thereto,

Reaffirming once again its conviction that genocide is a crime that violates the norms of international law and runs counter to the spirit and aims of the United Nations,

Recognizing that crimes of genocide have caused great losses and privations to mankind throughout its history,

Expressing its conviction that strict observance of the provisions of the Convention by all countries is necessary for the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/427),

[4]See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[5]Ibid., *1987, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

[6]Ibid., *1988, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[7]Ibid., *1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

[8]Ibid., *1990, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1990/22 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

1. *Once again strongly condemns* the crime of genocide;

2. *Reaffirms* the need for international cooperation in order to liberate mankind from such an odious crime;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that more than one hundred States have ratified the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide or have acceded thereto;

4. *Urges* those States which have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention and to ratify it or accede to it without further delay;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the status of the Convention.

Draft resolution II

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] which states that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[9]

Recalling with satisfaction the entry into force on 26 June 1987 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[10]

Recalling its resolution 36/151 of 16 December 1981, in which it noted with deep concern that acts of torture took place in various countries, recognized the need to provide assistance to the victims of torture in a purely humanitarian spirit and established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture,

Alarmed at the widespread occurrence of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Convinced that the struggle to eliminate torture includes the provision of assistance in a humanitarian spirit to the victims and members of their families,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/662),

1. *Expresses its gratitude and appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals who have already contributed to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture;

2. *Calls upon* all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to respond favourably to requests for initial as well as further contributions to the Fund;

3. *Invites* Governments to make contributions to the Fund, preferably on a regular basis, in order to enable the Fund to provide continuous support to projects that depend on recurrent grants;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments that pledged a contribution to the Fund at the 1992 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to include the Fund on an annual basis among the programmes for which funds are pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Board of Trustees of the Fund for the work it has carried out;

7. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the support given to the Board of Trustees of the Fund by carrying out its decisions on an increasing number of projects;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make use of all existing possibilities, including the preparation, production and dissemination of information materials, to assist the Board of Trustees of the Fund in its efforts to make the Fund and its humanitarian work better known and in its appeal for contributions.

Draft resolution III

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF ALL MIGRANT WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming once more the permanent validity of the principles and standards set forth in the basic instruments regarding the international protection of human rights, in particular in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[2] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[11] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[12] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[13]

Bearing in mind the principles and standards established within the framework of the International Labour Organisation and the importance of the task carried out in connection with migrant workers and members of their families in other specialized agencies and in various organs of the United Nations,

Reiterating that in spite of the existence of an already established body of principles and standards, there is a need to make further efforts to improve the situation and to ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers and members of their families,

Aware of the situation of migrant workers and members of their families and the marked increase in migratory movements that has occurred, especially in certain parts of the world,

Recalling its resolution 45/158 of 18 December 1990, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,

Also recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 46/114 of 17 December 1991, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the status of the Convention,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Protection

[9] Resolution 3452 (XXX), annex.

[10] Resolution 39/46, annex.

[11] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[12] Resolution 34/180, annex.

[13] Resolution 44/25, annex.

of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (A/47/429);

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and expresses the hope that it will enter into force at an early date;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all facilities and assistance necessary for the promotion of the Convention, through the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights and the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights;

4. *Invites* the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on and promoting understanding of the Convention;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the status of the Convention;

6. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-eighth session under the sub-item entitled "Implementation of human rights instruments".

Draft resolution IV

EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS, INCLUDING REPORTING OBLIGATIONS UNDER INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/111 of 17 December 1991, as well as its other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming that the effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights is of major importance to the efforts of the Organization, pursuant to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reaffirming its responsibility to ensure the proper functioning of treaty bodies established pursuant to instruments adopted by the General Assembly and, in this connection, also reaffirming the importance of:

(*a*) Ensuring the effective functioning of systems of periodic reporting by States parties to these instruments;

(*b*) Securing sufficient financial resources to overcome existing difficulties with the effective functioning of treaty bodies;

(*c*) Addressing questions of reporting obligations and financial implications whenever elaborating any further instruments on human rights,

Recalling the conclusions and recommendations of the second meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, held at Geneva from 10 to 14 October 1988,[14] and the endorsement of the recommendations aimed at streamlining, rationalizing and otherwise improving reporting procedures by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/111 and the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1992/15 of 21 February 1992,[15]

Taking particular note of the conclusions and recommendations of the third and fourth meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, held at Geneva from 1 to 5 October 1990,[16] and from 12 to 16 October 1992 (see A/47/628, annex), respectively,

Expressing concern about the increasing backlog of reports on implementation by States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights and about delays in consideration of reports by the treaty bodies,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General[17] on progress achieved in enhancing the effective functioning of the treaty bodies,

Recalling the study[18] on possible long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of existing and prospective bodies established under United Nations instruments on human rights, prepared by an independent expert, and aware of the need to update the study,

Welcoming the decision taken at the Fourteenth Meeting of States Parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination on 15 January 1992[19] to amend paragraph 6 of article 8 of the Convention and to add a new paragraph, as paragraph 7 of article 8, by which the members of the Committee established under the Convention shall henceforth receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as may be decided by the General Assembly,

Welcoming also the decision taken at the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, on 9 September 1992,[20] to delete paragraph 7 of article 17 and paragraph 5 of article 18 of the Convention, to insert a new paragraph, as paragraph 4 of article 18,[21] by which the members of the Committee established under the Convention shall receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as may be decided by the General Assembly, and to recommend that the Assembly take action for the implementation of the proposed amendment at its forty-seventh session,

Welcoming the reports of the Secretary-General[22] examining the financial, legal and other implications of providing full funding for the operation of all human rights treaty bodies,

1. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies aimed at streamlining, rationalizing and otherwise improving reporting procedures, and supports the continuing efforts in this connection by the treaty bodies and the Secretary-General within their respective spheres of competence;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the study by the independent expert on possible long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of existing and prospective bodies established under United Nations instruments on human rights, which contains several recommendations on reporting and monitoring procedures, servicing and financ-

[14] See A/44/98, sect. VII.

[15] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 2* (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[16] See A/45/636, annex.

[17] A/44/539 and A/46/503.

[18] See A/44/668, annex.

[19] See CERD/SP/45, annex.

[20] See CAT/SP/SR.4.

[21] As a result of this amendment, the existing paragraph 4 of article 18 will be renumbered paragraph 5.

[22] A/46/650 and A/47/518.

ing of supervisory bodies and long-term approaches to human rights standard-setting and implementation mechanisms, and which was presented to the Commission on Human Rights for detailed consideration at its forty-sixth session, and, in the light of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the fourth meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies (ibid.), requests that the report of the independent expert be updated for submission to the Commission at its fiftieth session and that an interim report be presented to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session and be made available to the World Conference on Human Rights in June 1993;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give high priority to establishing a computerized database to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the functioning of the treaty bodies;

4. *Again urges* States parties to make every effort to meet their reporting obligations and to contribute, individually and through meetings of States parties, to identifying and implementing ways of further streamlining and improving reporting procedures as well as enhancing coordination and information flow between the treaty bodies and with relevant United Nations bodies, including specialized agencies;

5. *Welcomes* the emphasis placed by the meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies and by the Commission on Human Rights on the importance of technical assistance and advisory services and, further to this end:

(*a*) Endorses the request of the Commission to the Secretary-General to report regularly to it on possible technical assistance projects identified by the treaty bodies;

(*b*) Invites the treaty bodies to give priority attention to identifying such possibilities in the regular course of their work of reviewing the periodic reports of States parties;

6. *Endorses* the recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies on the need to ensure financing and adequate staffing resources for the operations of the treaty bodies and, with this in mind:

(*a*) Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to provide adequate resources with regard to the various treaty bodies;

(*b*) Requests the Secretary-General to report on this question to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

7. *Calls upon* all States parties to meet fully and without delay their financial obligations under the relevant instruments on human rights, and requests the Secretary-General to consider ways and means of strengthening collection procedures and making them more effective;

8. *Emphasizes* that any administrative and budgetary measures shall be taken without prejudice to the duty of States parties under United Nations human rights instruments to meet all their current and outstanding financial obligations pursuant to such instruments;

9. *Endorses* the amendments to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[11] and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[10] and requests the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To take the appropriate measures to provide for the financing of the committees established under those conventions from the regular budget of the United Nations, beginning with the budget for the biennium 1994-1995;

(*b*) To take the necessary measures to ensure that the two committees meet as scheduled until the amendments enter into force;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the appropriate steps in order to finance the biennial meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies from the resources available from the regular budget of the United Nations;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of the views expressed at the forty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights and the thirty-seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report examining the conclusions and recommendations of the fourth meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, held in October 1992 (ibid.);

12. *Decides* to give priority consideration at its forty-eighth session to the conclusions and recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

Draft resolution V

Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989, by which it adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

Recalling also its resolution 46/112 of 17 December 1991 and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/75 of 5 March 1992,[15]

Taking note of the report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (A/47/41) on its first session, held at Geneva from 30 September to 18 October 1991, and the meeting of the States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, held in New York on 11 November 1992,

Reaffirming that the rights of children require special protection and call for continuous improvement of the situation of children all over the world, as well as for their development and education in conditions of peace and security,

Profoundly concerned that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical as a result of inadequate social and economic conditions, natural disasters, armed conflicts, exploitation, illiteracy, hunger and disability, and convinced that urgent and effective national and international action is called for,

Mindful of the important role of the United Nations Children's Fund and of the United Nations in promoting the well-being of children and their development,

Convinced that the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as a standard-setting accomplishment of the United Nations in the field of human rights, makes a positive contribution to protecting the rights of children and ensuring their well-being,

Recalling the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children[23] and the Plan of Action

[23] A/45/625, annex.

for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s,[23] adopted at the World Summit for Children, held in New York on 29 and 30 September 1990, and stressing the necessity to ensure the follow-up of the Summit at the national and international levels,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (A/47/428),

Encouraged by the fact that an unprecedented number of States have to date become signatories and parties to the Convention, thereby demonstrating the widespread commitment that exists to strive for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

2. *Recalls with deep satisfaction* the entry into force of the Convention on 2 September 1990 as a major step in international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the number of States that have signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention since it was opened for signature, ratification and accession on 26 January 1990;

4. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so to sign, ratify or accede to the Convention as a matter of priority;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, from within existing resources, all facilities and assistance necessary for the dissemination of information on the Convention and its implementation, with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to the Convention, as well as the full realization of its principles and provisions;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strict compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

7. *Appeals* to States parties to the Convention that have made reservations to review the compatibility of their reservations with article 51 of the Convention and other relevant rules of international law;

8. *Recognizes* the important role of the Committee on the Rights of the Child in overseeing the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention;

9. *Welcomes* the constructive and useful results achieved by the Committee on the Rights of the Child during its first session, including the adoption of the general guidelines regarding the form and contents of initial reports to be submitted by States parties (see A/47/41, annex III);

10. *Approves* the recommendation contained in the resolution adopted by consensus at the meeting of the States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on 11 November 1992 (A/47/667, annex), in which the States parties reaffirmed the recommendation made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child regarding the organization of the future work of the Committee on the basis of two sessions annually, each of up to three weeks' duration, as may be decided by the Committee in the light of its anticipated workload, and the establishment of a pre-sessional working group that would meet for one week approximately two months in advance of each session for a preliminary review of reports from States parties;

11. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to implement the recommendation mentioned in paragraph 10 above;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities, within the overall existing budget framework, for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee on the Rights of the Child;

13. *Requests* bodies and organizations of the United Nations, within the scope of their respective mandates, to intensify their efforts to disseminate information on the Convention, promote understanding of it and assist Governments in its implementation;

14. *Invites* intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on the Convention to adults and children alike and promoting understanding of it;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the status of the Convention;

16. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

Draft resolution VI

Report of the Committee against Torture and status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[2] both of which provide that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452 (XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Recalling further its resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and called upon all Governments to consider signing, ratifying and acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, its subsequent resolutions on the status of the Convention, most recently its resolution 45/142 of 14 December 1990, and its decisions 46/428 and 46/430 of 17 December 1991, as well as the Commission on Human Rights resolutions on the subject, most recently resolution 1992/25 of 28 February 1992,[15]

Taking note of the decision taken at the Conference of States Parties to the Convention, on 9 September 1992,[20] to delete paragraph 7 of article 17 and paragraph 5 of article 18 of the Convention and to insert a new paragraph, as paragraph 4 of article 18,[21] by which the members of the Committee established under the Convention shall receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as may be decided by the General Assembly,

Mindful of the relevance, for the eradication of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials[24] and of the Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to

[24] Resolution 34/169, annex.

the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in the protection of prisoners and detainees agaist torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,[25]

Recalling the adoption of the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,[26]

Seriously concerned about the alarming number of reported cases of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment taking place in various parts of the world,

Determined to promote the full implementation of the prohibition, under international and national law, of the practice of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Taking note of the decision of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1992/32 of 28 February 1992,[15] to extend for three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur to examine questions relevant to torture,

Noting with appreciation the holding of the first session of the open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights elaborating a draft optional protocol to the Convention,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Committee against Torture (A/47/44);

2. *Notes* the status of submission of reports by States parties to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (ibid., annex III);

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

4. *Stresses* the importance of strict adherence by States parties to the obligations under the Convention regarding the financing of the Committee against Torture, thus enabling it to carry out in an effective and efficient manner all the functions entrusted to it under the Convention, and urges States parties that have not yet paid their assessed contributions to fulfil their obligations forthwith;

5. *Welcomes* the attention that the Committee against Torture has given to the development of an effective system of reporting on the implementation of the Convention by States parties, and especially its revision of its general guidelines for the submission of reports by States parties, as well as its practice of formulating concluding observations after the consideration of such reports;

6. *Welcomes also* the continuing close contacts and exchange of information, reports and documents between the Committee against Torture and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on questions relating to torture;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee against Torture;

8. *Reiterates its request* to all States to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority;

9. *Invites* all States ratifying or acceding to the Convention and those States parties which have not yet done so to make the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention, and to consider the possibility of withdrawing their reservations to article 20;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

11. *Decides* to consider the reports of the Secretary-General and the Committee against Torture at its forty-ninth session under the sub-item entitled "Implementation of human rights instruments".

[25]Resolution 37/194, annex.

[26]Resolution 43/173, annex.

DOCUMENT A/47/678/ADD.2

PART III OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*11 December 1992*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, as item 97, the item entitled:

"Human rights questions:

"(*a*) Implementation of human rights instruments;

"(*b*) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"(*c*) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives",

and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered sub-items (*b*) and (*c*) of item 97 jointly with item 149 at its 47th to 59th meetings, held between 24 November and 4 December 1992. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.3/47/SR.47-59).

3. For its consideration of sub-items (*b*) and (*c*), the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 46th meeting, the Director of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat made an introductory statement.

5. At its 47th meeting, the Committee heard introductory statements by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iraq, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia, and the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in El Salvador.

6. At its 49th meeting, the Committee heard an introductory statement by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Haiti. The Chief of the Special Procedures Section of the Centre for Human Rights made an introductory statement on behalf of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran. A vice-chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa made an introductory

statement on the situation of human rights in South Africa on behalf of the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group.

Consideration of proposals

(Sub-item (*b*))

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.18 and Rev.1

7. On 26 October 1992, a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.18) entitled "World Conference on Human Rights" was circulated. The draft resolution, which was sponsored by Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Vanuatu, Venezuela and Zaire, read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[*Text of the preamble and paragraphs 3, 4 and 6 to 8 of the draft resolution identical to the preamble and paragraphs 4, 5 and 7 to 9 of draft resolution I in paragraph 113 below.*]

"1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights, on the work of its second (A/47/24) and third (A/47/24/Add.1) sessions;

"2. *Approves* the draft rules of procedure for the World Conference on Human Rights, as recommended by the Preparatory Committee at its second and third sessions;

"5. *Also approves* the provisional agenda for the World Conference on Human Rights, as annexed to the present resolution;

"ANNEX

"Provisional agenda for the World Conference on Human Rights

"1. Opening of the Conference.
"2. Election of the President.
"3. Adoption of the rules of procedure.
"4. Election of other officers of the Conference.
"5. Appointment of the Credentials Committee.
"6. Establishment of committees and working groups.
"7. Adoption of the agenda.
"8. Commemoration of the International Year for the World's Indigenous People.
"9. General debate on the progress made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and on the identification of obstacles to further progress in this area and ways in which they can be overcome.
"10. Consideration of the relationship between development, democracy and the universal enjoyment of all human rights, keeping in view the interrelationship and indivisibility of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights.
"11. Consideration of contemporary trends in and new challenges to the full realization of all human rights of women and men, including those of persons belonging to vulnerable groups.
"12. Recommendations for:
"(*a*) Strengthening international cooperation in the field of human rights;
"(*b*) Ensuring the universality, objectivity and non-selectivity of the consideration of human rights issues;
"(*c*) Enhancing the effectiveness of United Nations activities and mechanisms;
"(*d*) Securing the necessary financial and other resources for United Nations activities in the area of human rights.
"13. Adoption of the final documents and report of the Conference."

At the 55th meeting, the representative of Morocco, on behalf of the same sponsors and Afghanistan, Armenia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malawi, Mauritius, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Yemen, introduced a revised version (A/C.3/47/L.18/Rev.1) of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Angola, Belize, Bhutan, Brazil, Jordan, Lebanon and the Sudan joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

8. At its 57th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by consensus (see para. 113 below, draft resolution I).

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Nepal made a statement.

Draft decision A/C.3/47/L.45

10. At the 53rd meeting, the Chairman of the Committee introduced a draft decision (A/C.3/47/L.45) entitled "Award of human rights prizes in 1993".

11. At its 56th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote (see para. 114 below, draft decision I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.49

12. At the 53rd meeting, the representative of Indonesia, on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.49) entitled "Right to development". Subsequently, Australia, the Central African Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Gambia, Jordan, Namibia, Niger, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo and Uganda joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

13. At its 56th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 113 below, draft resolution II).

14. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.53

15. At the 53rd meeting, the representative of Turkey, on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Morocco, Pakistan, Tunisia and Turkey, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.53) entitled "United Nations year for tolerance". Subsequently, Afghanistan, Indonesia and the Philippines joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

16. At its 56th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 113 below, draft resolution III).

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.54

17. At the 53rd meeting, the representative of Belgium, on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Thailand, Togo, Ukraine, Uruguay and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.54) entitled "Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights". Subsequently, the Central African Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, the Gambia, Namibia, Nigeria, the Philippines, Samoa and Yemen joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

18. At its 56th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 113 below, draft resolution IV).

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.55

19. At the 53rd meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United Republic of Tanzania, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.55) entitled "Plight of street children", which he orally revised by replacing the word "consider" in paragraph 11 by the word "reconsider".

20. At the 56th meeting, the representative of Brazil, on behalf of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, India, Mexico and Uruguay, introduced proposed amendments to the draft resolution, which were contained in document A/C.3/47/L.78 and read as follows:

"1. At the end of the third preambular paragraph, add 'from their families and communities and as part of national efforts and international cooperation';

"2. At the end of the thirteenth preambular paragraph, add 'and fiscal restrictions that severely hamper the implementation of governmental programmes for the protection and assistance of children, including street children';

"3. Insert a new preambular paragraph after the thirteenth preambular paragraph to read:

'*Reaffirming* in this connection, the importance of international cooperation for improving the living conditions of children in every country, in particular in the developing countries,';

"4. Insert a new paragraph after paragraph 3 to read:

'4. *Calls upon* the international community to support, through increased financial and technical cooperation, the efforts of Governments to improve the situation of street children;';

"5. Insert a new paragraph after paragraph 7 to read:

'8. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in preparing their reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, to bear this problem in mind and to consider requesting, or indicating their need for, technical advice and assistance for initiatives aimed at improving the situation of street children, in accordance with article 45 of the Convention;';

"6. In paragraph 8, after 'among other measures,', replace 'the dissemination of information and the exchange of views' by 'increased international cooperation in the promotion of development projects that can have a positive impact on the situation of street children,'."

21. At the 59th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of the same sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) At the end of the third preambular paragraph, the words "from their families and communities and as part of national efforts and international cooperation" were added;

(*b*) In the thirteenth preambular paragraph, the word "often" was inserted after the words "such causes are";

(*c*) In the thirteenth paragraph also, the words "and their solution made more difficult" were inserted after the word "aggravated";

(*d*) After the thirteenth preambular paragraph, a new preambular paragraph was inserted, which read as follows:

"*Reaffirming* the importance of international cooperation for improving the living conditions of children in every country,";

(*e*) A new paragraph was inserted after paragraph 5 and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered. The new paragraph read as follows:

"6. *Calls upon* the international community to support, through effective international cooperation, the efforts of States to improve the situation of street children and encourages States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in preparing their reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, to bear this problem in mind and to consider requesting, or indicating their need for, technical advice and assistance for initiatives aimed at improving the situation of street children, in accordance with article 45 of the Convention;";

(*f*) In former paragraph 8, the words "the dissemination of information and the exchange of views" were replaced

by the words "supporting development projects that can have a positive impact on the situation of street children".

22. In the light of the revisions proposed by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the proposed amendments contained in document A/C.3/47/L.78 were withdrawn.

23. Subsequently, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cape Verde, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Mexico, Nicaragua, Niger, Peru, Turkey and Uruguay joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

24. At the 59th meeting also, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 113 below, draft resolution V).

25. The representative of Japan made a statement after the adoption of the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.56

26. At the 53rd meeting, the representative of Greece, on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.56) entitled "Strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat". Subsequently, Belarus, Bolivia, the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Namibia, Niger, Pakistan, Samoa and Ukraine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

27. At its 56th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 113 below, draft resolution VI).

28. The representative of Japan made a statement after the adoption of the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.58

29. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Australia, on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Chile, Costa Rica, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, the Russian Federation, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.58) entitled "Development of public information activities in the field of human rights". Subsequently, Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Guatemala, India, Morocco, Samoa and Yemen joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

30. At its 56th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 113 below, draft resolution VII).

Draft decision A/C.3/47/L.59

31. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Norway, on behalf of Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain and Sweden, introduced a draft decision (A/C.3/47/L.59) entitled "United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations".

32. At its 56th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote (see para. 114 below, draft decision II).

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.60

33. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Ireland, on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, the Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.60) entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" and orally revised it by inserting in the tenth preambular paragraph the word "of" after "violence,". Subsequently, Albania, Azerbaijan, El Salvador, Samoa and Sierra Leone joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

34. At its 56th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 113 below, draft resolution VIII).

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.61

35. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Namibia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.61) entitled "Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes". Subsequently, the Sudan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

36. At its 57th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 82 to 43, with 14 abstentions (see para. 113 below, draft resolution IX). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia,

Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belarus, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Honduras, Jamaica, Philippines, Samoa, Togo.

37. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community, made a statement in explanation of vote.

38. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Argentina made a statement in explanation of vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.62

39. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of China, Cuba, Ghana, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.62) entitled "Strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity". Subsequently, the Sudan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

40. At the 59th meeting, the representative of Cuba orally revised the draft resolution, as follows:

(*a*) In the thirteenth preambular paragraph, ", being guided by a spirit of consensus," was inserted after "Human Rights";

(*b*) The fifteenth preambular paragraph, which read:

"*Underlining* the particular duty of all special rapporteurs and representatives on thematic issues and countries, as well as of the members of the working groups, to carry out their mandates with objectivity, seriousness and independence of opinions in accordance with the humanitarian spirit that should prevail in their activities, which should be exempt from any manipulation with political purposes,",

was replaced by the following:

"*Affirming* the importance of the objectivity, independence and discretion of the special rapporteurs and representatives on thematic issues and countries, as well as of the members of the working groups, in carrying out their mandates,";

(*c*) In paragraph 6, the words "in particular" were replaced by the words "as well as".

41. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 113 below, draft resolution X).

42. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Austria and Sweden.

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.63

43. At the 54th meeting, the representative of France, on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.63) entitled "Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances". Subsequently, Belarus, the Central African Republic and Samoa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

44. At its 56th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 113 below, draft resolution XI).

45. The representative of Japan made a statement after the adoption of the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.64

46. At the 54th meeting, the representative of France, on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.64) entitled "Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance". Subsequently, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Central African Republic, Colombia, Croatia and Samoa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

47. At its 56th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 113 below, draft resolution XII).

48. Statements were made by the representatives of Japan and Germany after the adoption of the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.65

49. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Peru, on behalf of the Bahamas, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, Senegal, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.65) entitled "Human rights and extreme poverty". Subsequently, Bolivia, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Nigeria, the Philippines, Samoa and Uganda joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

50. At its 57th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 113 below, draft resolution XIII).

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.66

51. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Austria, on behalf of Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria,

Canada, Cape Verde, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malawi, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Slovenia, Sweden, Ukraine, the United States of America and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.66) entitled "Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities". Subsequently, the Republic of Moldova, Samoa, Sri Lanka and Tajikistan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

52. At its 58th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 113 below, draft resolution XIV).

53. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Turkey and Germany.

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.67

54. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.67) entitled "Summary or arbitrary executions". Subsequently, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Japan and Samoa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

55. At the 58th meeting, the representative of the Sudan made a statement before action was taken on the draft resolution.

56. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 113 below, draft resolution XV).

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.68

57. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Namibia, Nigeria, Peru, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Uganda, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.68) entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

58. At its 58th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 102 to none, with 49 abstentions (see para. 113 below, draft resolution XVI). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

59. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community, made a statement in explanation of vote.

60. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of the United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.69

61. At the 55th meeting, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, the Gambia, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Nicaragua, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Singapore, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.69) entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections". Subsequently, Australia, Cape Verde, the Republic of Moldova and Tajikistan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

62. At its 58th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 129 to 1, with 19 abstentions (see para. 113 below, draft resolution XVII). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire,

Croatia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia.

Against: Sudan.

Abstaining: Angola, China, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, France, Iraq, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, Namibia, Philippines, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

63. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of Cuba, France and China made statements in explanation of vote. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Algeria, Ireland, Japan, Germany, Qatar, Portugal and Malaysia.

(Sub-item (*c*))

Draft resolutions A/C.3/47/L.48 and L.70

64. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Cuba introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.48) entitled "Cooperation of the Government of Cuba with the Commission on Human Rights in accordance with resolutions 728 F (XXVIII) and 1503 (XLVIII) of the Economic and Social Council and the thematic procedures established by the Commission", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Desiring* to achieve further progress with regard to international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, as the most suitable means of attaining that end,

"*Aware* that the principles of objectivity, non-selectivity and impartiality should guide the work of the United Nations in establishing mechanisms and procedures for promoting, encouraging and respecting human rights,

"*Also aware* of the collaboration of the Government of Cuba with the Commission on Human Rights in the fulfilment of its functions, including the mission of the Commission that visited Cuba, and the collaboration with the Secretary-General in his good offices missions, which have been constructive, useful and positive,

"*Bearing in mind* the commitment made by the Government of Cuba to cooperate with the Commission on Human Rights in accordance with resolutions 728 F (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959 and 1503 (XLVIII) of 27 May 1970 of the Economic and Social Council and the thematic procedures established by the Commission,

"*Taking into account* the various reports submitted on the human rights situation in Cuba,

"1. *Considers* that the various reports submitted on the human rights situation in Cuba show that the use of the procedures envisaged for serious situations of human rights violations in the world is unjustified;

"2. *Notes with satisfaction* the commitment made by the Government of Cuba to cooperate with the Commission on Human Rights in accordance with resolutions 728 F (XXVIII) and 1503 (XLVIII) of the Economic and Social Council and the thematic procedures established by the Commission;

"3. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to take due account of the present resolution in considering this question at its forty-ninth session."

65. At the 55th meeting, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, the Gambia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/47/L.70) entitled "Situation of human rights in Cuba".

66. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Cuba orally revised draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.48 by replacing in paragraph 1 the words "is unjustified" by the words "should in this case be re-examined".

67. At the 58th meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a motion that action should be taken on draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.70 before action was taken on draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.48.[27]

68. The representative of Yemen made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote on the motion.

69. At the same meeting, the Committee approved the motion by a recorded vote of 59 to 23, with 41 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Against: Angola, Belarus, Burkina Faso, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Myanmar, Namibia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

[27] In accordance with rule 131 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.